

## Miners reject output deal and press ahead with £135 claim

Britain's miners dealt a damaging blow to the income policy and brought closer the possibility of a clash with the Government when they unexpectedly rejected a productivity scheme that could have given rises of £23.50 a week. Their union is now committed to

pursuing a £135-a-week claim for coalface workers. Sir Derek Ezra, coal board chairman, said other ways of improving productivity must be found. In the City the news clipped 13.4 points off share prices and slowed the rise in the pound's value.

## Consternation at coal board

By Paul Routledge  
Labour Editor

The credibility of the Government's income policy suffered a damaging blow at the hands of the miners yesterday. Unexpectedly, and by a large majority, they rejected a productivity scheme, and the National Union of Mineworkers is now committed to pursuing a huge claim in direct conflict with the wage guidelines.

In a pithead poll of about 80 per cent of the 100,000 miners, the vote was 110,634 to 87,901 not to allow food wage incentives into the pits. That represented a 55 per cent "No" to the wage measure designed to forestall a clash with the Government over wages.

After announcing the result, Mr Joseph Gormley, NUM president, said a claim for £135 a week at the coalface, not far short of double the present rate, would be pursued.

"I cannot sell 10 per cent, and I would not try to sell it," he insisted. "They do not need to come near with any offer of 10 per cent because it will not get the national executive's consideration."

The ballot result caused consternation at the National Coal Board, where officials had expected a marginal majority in favour of the scheme that promised rises of £23.50 a week for face workers who complete an agreed weekly output target.

The board said it now has to reply to the union's claim "seeking to achieve" big rises from yesterday's date. In direct breach of the TUC's 12-month rule.

Now that the productivity scheme has failed, it seems nothing in the way of a head-on collision over pay with the Government. The National Coal Board met in emergency session last night to work out its next move, but the parallels with 1974-75 are ominous.

Then, the miners rejected a similar scheme and went on to repudiate the original social contract with a 20 per cent. That brought wage governments leading directly to the high wage inflation just be-



Mr Gormley in London yesterday.

fore phase one of the income policy.

But yesterday's rejection comes after two years of pay restraint, and in the militant areas the following call for rejection of the productivity scheme was linked to a demand that the basic rate claim should be pursued with vigour.

The breakdown of the vote shows that the big coalfields in Yorkshire, Scotland and South Wales were heavily against the deal, together with north Derbyshire, Kent and the Scottish coalfields.

The traditionally moderate areas of Nottinghamshire, Durham, Northumberland, Leicestershire and Lancashire, and the other craftsmen and white-collar workers were in favour, but not by a big enough margin.

The vote came after an intense propaganda struggle between the coal board, moderate members of the miners' executive, Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, and those leaving coalfield leaders who told the men the way to higher pay lay through the conference claim rather than productivity payments.

The backwash of that claim will be felt next Thursday when the miners' executive meets. Mr Walter Malt, moderate leader

of the Durham coalfield, predicted "harsh words" about the campaign waged against the scheme in those areas that rejected it.

Political recriminations will not, however, mask the harsh reality of the situation. The miners are asking for new basic rates of £135 at the face, £114 elsewhere underground and £92 on the surface, compared with £70.33, £56.70 and £49.50 respectively at present.

The coal board will reply to the claim in time for the November 10 executive meeting, but the miners can entertain scant hopes of an offer that exceeds the 10 per cent limit or the 12-month rule.

Our Political Reporter writes: Economic ministers, who expressed deep disappointment last night at the result of the poll, are to meet today to discuss the effect on government policy.

They emphasized that there was no desperation and rejected any suggestion that the miners were on a collision course, but there is serious concern at the miners' decision.

Today's ministerial meeting is that of the economic strategy committee, which regularly meets to discuss pay claims in the light of the Government's 10 per cent guideline. Last night's ministers, while conceding that the next move must be resolved by the coal board and the NUM, emphasized that there could be no departure from the Government's guidelines.

There were strong hints on the Conservative side that the party may now review its strategy towards the mining industry. Mr Tom King, a Tory energy spokesman, asked whether his party would consider demonization, replied that it would be a "difficult and disruptive operation in the short term."

He added that unless there was a satisfactory increase in productivity there would obviously be pressure to find some other system of running the industry.

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Leading article, page 17  
Sterling falters, page 21

## Power cuts affect all areas

By Robert Parker

Power cuts caused by industrial action worsened yesterday, according to the Electricity Council. They were the most extensive so far in the two weeks of the protest action, with many more people affected for longer periods than on previous days.

The Electricity Council said that not a town or city in England and Wales had been completely unaffected during the day. Voltage reductions of at least 10 per cent had been operating all day throughout the country.

The council said that today's cuts would be worse than yesterday's and more consumers disconnected. Cuts would start from breakfast time and go on until the late evening.

Cuts started in the North of England at 8.45 am yesterday and a 7 per cent of consumers went without electricity for up to two hours. During the day the cuts spread south and grew until 10 per cent of the consumers in London and the South-East were cut off.

Cuts in London started during the rush hour. Traffic lights were put out of action—causing confusion on busy roads. Police directed traffic but long delays developed.

Generating boards were doing their best to rotate the cuts so that the same area was not cut off too often. It is impossible to give advance warnings about where and when cuts will take place because of the nature of the action being taken by the members of the unions involved, the council said.

Most of the men operating at overtime last night and working as members of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, and others in the Transport and General Workers' Union, the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers and the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union.

Poison gas risk to families

Dangerous gas escaped from a chemical factory owned by ICI at Gillingham, Kent, on Monday. The gas was identified as hydrogen cyanide. It was released from a tank and spread over a large area. The factory was closed and the area evacuated. The gas is highly toxic and can be fatal if inhaled.

## Mr Gormley blames 'hysterical' left

By Our Labour Editor

Mr Arthur Scargill, left-wing president of the Yorkshire coalfield, who campaigned for a "No" vote against the 13-11 recommendation of the union's largely moderate executive, hailed the outcome of the ballot as "a marvellous victory."

He said it was a clear mandate to go for the full claim, adopted by the union's conference, which moderates had hoped would take second place to a self-financing productivity scheme.

Sir Derek Ezra, chairman of the National Coal Board, said the union's still have an undertaking to the Government going back to 1974 to introduce an effective incentive scheme.

"Since this is not going to be possible at the moment, we have an obligation to find other ways to improve productivity. It is vital for the future of the industry that the present downward trend should be reversed."

Moral incentives have failed in the past, however, as has a "national" productivity scheme acceptable to the left. The un-

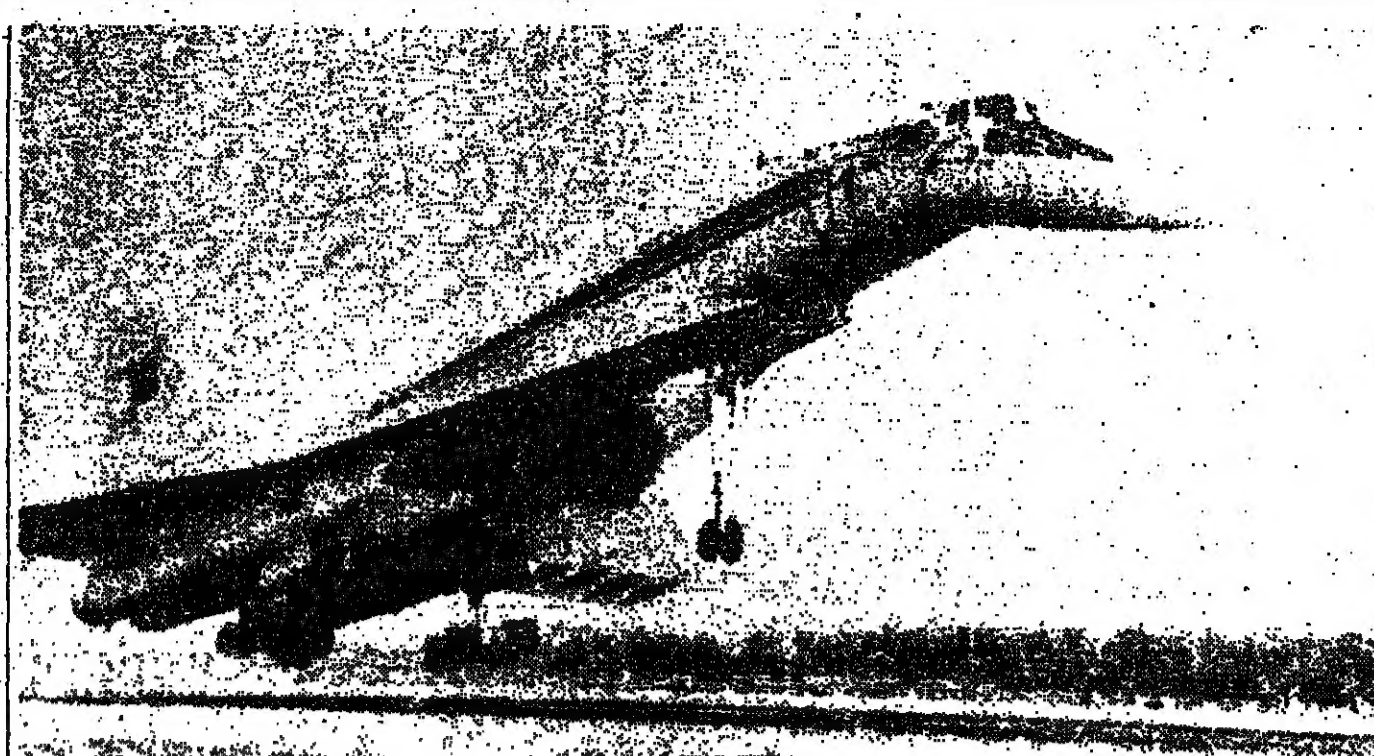
certain financial future of an industry failing to pay its way clearly worries some NUM leaders.

Mr Joseph Gormley, NUM president, said the union's efforts would now be directed towards getting the best possible deal on wages so as to encourage miners to meet the production targets laid down in the industry's tripartite Plan for Coal signed in 1974.

Mr Gormley admitted that he was disappointed at the rejection of the proposals and condemned the "hysterical and misleading propaganda" of the left. "But even accounting for that, with such a massive 'No' vote I think the members do not want production bonus schemes," he said. "They want the right wage for the job."

There need not be a confrontation, he argued. "I do not know why everybody should assume that there will be a clash between the Government and the union on pay. We have submitted our claim to the board and we shall determine our policy in the light of their reply."

Continued on page 2, col 3



The Soviet supersonic airliner TU144 lands at Alma Ata airport yesterday to inaugurate a passenger service on the 2,000-mile route from Moscow. Report, page 7.

## Chancellor's reluctance to let pound rise denied

By Fred Emery  
Political Editor

Was Mr Healey a "reluctant" Chancellor in allowing the pound to rise, as Conservatives tried rubbing in yesterday? Far from it, to judge by expansive comment in government circles.

One authority held that the effective policy decision to let the pound float had been taken as long ago as October 17, with the formal decision arranged last Friday once market reaction to the economic measures had been assessed.

Another source held that once the Cabinet last Monday week decided not to modify exchange controls appreciation of the pound became inevitable, although that may not have been apparent to all members of the Cabinet.

It was generally insisted that last Friday there was no disagreement between Mr Healey, Mr Callaghan and Mr Lever, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, who were the ministers attending the final action meeting with Mr Gordon Richardson, Governor of the Bank of England.

They formally decided to change the bank's mode of intervention, beginning the next Monday.

What Mr Healey, who certainly seemed to affect some reluctance to let go of the pound during Commons questions last Wednesday on his economic package, really thought some two weeks ago is he is keeping to himself for the moment.

But some of his colleagues got a hint of what seems to have been the same impression. One was that the decision to let the pound go up would be implemented once the measures were presented; the other that once the measures were presented a decision would be taken.

The difference is quite clear, but there are grounds for believing that the Chancellor was reconciled to the pound's appreciation earlier than his statements to the Commons seemed to imply.

A Chancellor cannot tell "the absolute truth" about sterling, one informant countered, adding that the present 5 per cent appreciation in the pound's value was in line with "approximately... its present value," which Mr Healey had stated would be maintained last week. That seems more than a slight stretch.

Mr Healey's answer to Mr John Pargoe, his Liberal "shadow," had been that it was "the Government's policy to maintain the stability of the pound, approximately, at its present level," but some of Mr Healey's colleagues argued that one should look elsewhere for the "fall back" hints.

Mr Healey, answering Mr David Howell, of the Conservative front bench, had said "potential conflict could arise between the exchange rate policy, interest rate policy and monetary policy."

Continued on page 2, col 7

## Mr Carter rules against State Department and leaves ILO

From Patrick Brogan  
Washington, Nov 1

The United States will leave the International Labour Organization on Saturday. The two years' notice required by the ILO constitution was given in 1975 by President Ford and Dr Henry Kissinger, the then Secretary of State, and the Administration announced today that it would not revoke its decision to withdraw.

The announcement was made this afternoon by Mr Ray Marshall, Secretary of Labour. He said American efforts "to restore the ILO to its original principles" had failed. He offered four reasons for the decision:

1. The ILO applied unequal standards to its various members.

2. It made irresponsible charges against countries without proper evidence.

3. Extraneous political matters were injected frequently into labour questions.

4. Delegations from member countries were meant to consist of separate representatives of government, management and labour, but many countries could not produce independent labour or employer organizations.

The American withdrawal will cost the ILO \$20m (£11m) and will be a serious blow to the organization. The United States will still continue to contribute to the general funds of the

United Nations which subsidize the ILO.

Mr Marshall said the United States hoped it would be able to rejoin the ILO at some future date, when it had reformed itself. He admitted, however, that he had no idea of how long that would take.

The withdrawal has been urged vehemently upon the Government by Mr George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labour—Congress of Industrial Organizations. He is a rigid anti-communist and deplores having any contact at all with communist unions and governments.

Many other labour leaders disagree. Mr Douglas Fraser, president of the United Automobile Workers, for instance, told the President today he thought the country should stay in the ILO.

Mr Meany decided recently to continue in the presidency of the AFL-CIO, although he is 83, and Mr Carter has no wish to offend him.

The State Department had urged that America stay in the organization, on the ground that withdrawal would leave the communists in control.

The ILO, the only remaining agency of the defunct League of Nations, was created in 1919 to protect workers throughout the world against the hazards of industrialization, and was awarded the Nobel peace prize

on its fiftieth anniversary in 1969. It has been the main source of statistics on workers' hours, pay, safety and related matters and has set up technical training courses in Africa and Asia.

In 1974 it condemned Israel for alleged racism and a year later gave observer status to the Palestine Liberation Organization. As a result, the United States walked out and served notice in 1975 that it would withdraw in two years unless the agency reformed itself.

Our Geneva Correspondent writes: If not surprised by the American decision, many people in the ILO and other United Nations agencies here are deeply disappointed. They had been convinced that the Administration would stay in and strive to put things right, as it saw them.

The ILO had its contingency plan ready and has carried out an economy programme in the two years since President Ford's Government gave the statutory two years' notice of withdrawal, but the blow is a heavy one.

The worldwide staff numbers 2,800. Rather more than half of them at headquarters where up to 300 posts are now liable to be in jeopardy.

There are prospects, however, of at least some supplementary funding becoming available.

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## Hunt for bugging devices in Ottawa Parliament

From Our Correspondent  
Ottawa, Nov 1

Security staff at the Canadian House of Commons worked into the early hours today looking for hidden microphones in MPs' offices.

The search was ordered by the Speaker after Mr Elmer Mackay, a Conservative MP from Nova Scotia, told the House that a live bugging device had been found in his office.

Mr Mackay raised a question of privilege just before the House launched a special

debate on recent disclosures that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) security service carried out an illegal break-in in Montreal in 1973 to obtain information about the separatist Parti Québécois which is now the Quebec provincial Government.

The special debate lasted until nearly 3 am and was filled with Opposition allegations that the Liberal Government must take responsibility for excesses committed by the police.

In addition to the break-in, the RCMP is also suspected of having stolen some dynamite from a Montreal construction

company and setting fire to a barn in Montreal.

The barn apparently was burnt to prevent a meeting there in 1972 between members of the terrorist Front de libération du Québec (FLQ) and Black Panthers from the United States.

A Royal Commission was established some months ago to look into the operations of the RCMP, after it was disclosed that the security service carried out an illegal raid on the offices of a left-wing Montreal news agency, also in 1972.

Mr Mackay told the Commons that the microphone in his office was found by a

## Besieged tenant unmoved by new plea

By Alan Hamilton

The house looked just as if the builders were in, with spidery scaffolding climbing to the roof and a plastic sheet draped over the third-storey bedroom windows of the yellow brick council block in Myddleton Passage, Islington, London.

Indeed, it should have been the builders, but Mr Stuart Brickell, a bachelor and self-employed accountant, aged 42, is so determined to keep them out that he has barricaded himself in his bedroom with barbed wire for nine days, living only on water and twenty-minute naps.

Mr William Brickell, a retired coal board worker from Folkestone, who adopted him from a Leeds orphanage when he was a child, arrived yesterday at the besieged flat with a vicar but left in half an hour after a seemingly fruitless conversation.

Armed with a machete, Mr Brickell came to make his home a castle on Monday of last week, when Islington Council, with the help of bailiffs and police, tried to gain entry to carry out rewiring and plumbing work.

Mr Brickell, who in January had written to the council not only agreeing to the work but requesting in addition a refuse chute, soundproofing, extra cupboards, a £300 bond in case of damage, and a 56-day lodging allowance while he moved out of the workmen's way, had a dramatic change of mind.

Yesterday there was no sign of Mr Brickell giving himself up, or any sign of Mr Brickell. The plastic sheet covered his movements. In the next bedroom a window swung idly in the breeze, while inside police waited, listened, and according to reports, chatted occasionally with the occupant on rugby, football, chess and Napoleon.

A knot of bystanders peered over the shoulder of PC 167, manning the barricade single-handed, and apparently felt sorry for the unseen martyr.

One woman, who had been there all morning, remarked: "I do not blame him for not wanting the council in. You should see what they did when they took my bath out. I had to have new carpets."

At Islington council offices, where there is a 94-page file of correspondence with Mr Brickell, an official confessed that there had been complaints of bad workmanship in the council's programme of bringing older properties up to standard, but he said every effort had been made to help Mr Brickell.

## Foreign Office explains vetoes on S Africa

The Foreign Office said that Britain's vetoing on Monday of United Nations Security Council resolutions calling for action against South Africa was consistent with declared Western policy.

The resolutions—which were also vetoed by the United States and France—had been tabled in March and the Western powers had already said they would vote against several of them.

Moreover, they did not like the wording of the arms embargo resolution, which was alleged "persistent military action" by South Africa as the main threat to peace, rather than internal repression.

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Light on old play

The text of a famous comedy of antiquity, Menander's *Misoumenos*, has been rescued from oblivion by Professor Eric Turner. Professor of Paediatrics at University College London. His researches have clarified the play, which until 1965 was known only from quotations and four enigmatic scraps of papyrus.

## Close AUEW poll

Mr Terence Duffy, Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers executive member for the Midlands and chosen candidate of the union's moderate wing, came first of 10 contenders in a ballot for the presidency. Second was Mr Robert Wright, the leading left-wing challenger.

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## Chrysler threat

Chrysler's managing director Mr George Lacy and his deputy were called to the Department of Industry for talks as Government fears grew that another financial crisis was threatening the car firm. Chrysler lost £19m in the first nine months of this year, against a profit forecast for 1977 of £300,000.

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## Prison changes

Changes have been made in the running of the special unit at Brixton prison, Glasgow. They come after allegations that the inmates were able to have sexual intercourse in their cells and obtain drink and drugs.

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## Jubilee travels end

The Queen is due to fly home from Barbados in Concorde today, ending the silver jubilee tours which have taken her 56,000 miles through 13 countries. There is much satisfaction among the royal party about the way the tours have gone.

## Protest over CIA man

Senator Frank Church, who was chairman of a Senate investigation into the Central Intelligence Agency, expressed dismay at the news that Mr Richard Helms, former Director of the CIA, probably will not go to jail for lying to the Senate.

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Youth unemployment: The Manpower Services Commission faces a dispute with pressure groups over the Government's youth unemployment programme.

## Radiation hazards

A call was made at the Windscale Inquiry for a reorganised system of scrutinising radiation.

Page 10, 11

## Air control assistants agree to accept offer

Britain's air traffic control assistants have voted to accept the latest pay offer of the Civil Aviation Authority and end their 10-week-old strike.

They plan to return to work tomorrow afternoon and say services should be back to normal by the weekend.

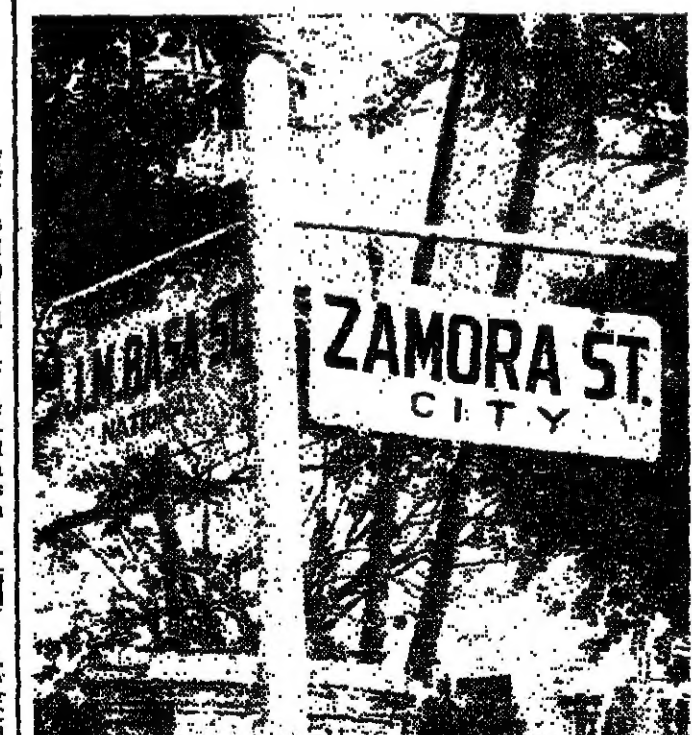
Voting for a return was 353 to 214, but the 750 members of the Civil and Public Services Association who support work backed their leadership by deciding by 511 to 56 to accept the recommended second alternative, offered by the Civil Aviation Authority. That will give them a lump sum payment

of £315 now and a minimum of 14 per cent and a maximum of 18 per cent on April 1.

The alternative, which was rejected, would have contained the £315, and an additional 10 per cent from next April, with any pay award under the Civil Service annual review.

The strike cost the union just under £300,000.

Our Air Correspondent writes: The protracted dispute is estimated to have cost the civil aviation industry about £40m in lost revenue. British Airways lost its last £20m and British Caledonian at £1m.



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## HOME NEWS

# Close first ballot for presidency of engineering union leaves fine line between left and right

By Donald Macintyre  
Labour Reporter

The succession to Mr Hugh Scanlon as president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers was finely balanced between right and left yesterday after a first ballot in which only 356 votes separated the two main contenders.

Mr Terence Duffy, the union's executive member for the Midlands and chosen candidate of the moderate wing topped the poll over nine other candidates with 83,539 votes.

In a second ballot, in March, he will face the leading left-wing challenger, Mr Robert Wright, one of the union's two assistant general secretaries, who came second, with 83,603 votes.

Both candidates regarded the result in a relatively low poll of 7.3 per cent, under the union's postal system, as encouraging for their chances in the second ballot.

A factor that will certainly help to swing the balance will be the course adopted by those who voted for Mr Roy Fraser, the Leyland toolmakers' strike leader who led the union's left wing.

Mr Fraser was the most successful of the candidates who are now eliminated, coming third with 19,071 votes. Many of the Leyland toolmakers and many other skilled workers who voted for Mr Fraser remain an unpredictable factor.

Mr Fraser's supporters at Leyland are usually regarded as crossing the normal political boundaries within the union, although the left wing is likely to vote their way strongly.

Most supporters of Mr Ian Morris, who had Socialist Workers' Party backing and won 9,997 votes and Mr Alan Wilkins, who also had far left support and won 12,137 votes, can be expected to vote for Mr Wright.

The union's right wing can draw encouragement from the fact that in one of two elections for a national organizer post Mr John Byrne, a moderate candidate, decisively beat the militant Mr Ronald Halversen by 142,647 votes to 92,383. The other election at that grade goes to a second ballot.

A second ballot will also be held for the executive post held by Mr Leslie Dixon, the executive's only communist member, who recorded 15,444 votes in the first poll. Mr Edmund Scriven, his challenger, topped the poll with 16,694 votes.

In the other executive election, for the seat held by Mr L. F. Edmundson, who is retiring, Mr Harold Robson was elected on the first ballot with 15,737 votes over Mr James Murray, who polled 12,942.

## Comics and obscene books shown

After hearing that a bookshop in York, Somerset, had displayed obscene magazines of the same shelf as children's comics, Judge Best said at Taunton Crown Court yesterday: "I feel pity for people who need to buy these magazines, but I have nothing but contempt for people who sell them for gain. I have looked through these books and magazines with utter disgust. They must portray every kind of sexual perversion known to man."

The court was told that more than 400 books and many more magazines were seized by the police in December, 1975, from a shop in Middle Street, Yeovil, being run by Burns Books Ltd, a Plymouth-based company. It has gone into liquidation.

The company, which pleaded guilty to selling obscene material for gain, was fined a total of £700, as was Mr Ronald Carter, manager of the Yeovil shop, who admitted 14 similar charges.

## Hot-dog trader fined

Marlborough Street magistrates yesterday ordered the immediate closure of a microwave premises in Soho, London, used by an unlicensed street hawking trader, Elder Shofat, of Covent Garden, who was fined £300 with £25 costs for six hygiene offences.

## Tories want intensive care on health service

A period of "intensive care" for the National Health Service is recommended in a two-stage Conservative plan outlined yesterday by Dr Gerard Vaughan, Tory spokesman on health.

The first stage would be a period of co-ordinating the service, in which morale was desperately low, he said. He envisaged that radical changes, such as charging patients, would be reserved for the second phase of the scheme.

Speaking at a London Conference of the Institute of Practitioners in Work Study, Organization and Methods, Dr Vaughan said that only later might there be "a general body of feeling that would want to alter the basis of the system altogether."

The patient was so sick, he said, that if major changes were made quickly, no matter how desirable, they could not have the effect intended.

In stage one the Tories would simplify the administration, making the service more patient-oriented, making clear that while the state provided the resources, it would leave the professionals to get on with the job.

The NHS would again become a local service, with local nurses, doctors, porters and technicians able to make decisions to avoid the present "quagmire" of meaningless duplication.

The private sector would be encouraged. The Conservatives believe there was no conflict between the private sector and the NHS, "and that every penny spent privately is a penny saved that can be spent in other ways within the NHS."

In stage two, if the Royal Commission on the National Health Service was in favour, the Tories would have no objection to moving towards a system of total insurance cover. Charges, too, would be optional, with a special health tax, earmarked for the NHS, and further tax concessions on health insurance premiums.

## Remand on kidnap charge

Jürgen Petrusen, aged 26, a German telecommunications engineer, was remanded in custody for a week in London yesterday on an extradition warrant alleging that he had unlawfully detained Felix Wessel, a boy of four, in Hamburg between October 16 and 24.

The remand is to give the West German Government time to prepare extradition proceedings. Inspector Peter Reichard, of the West German police, was in court. Mr Petersen said he wanted to see a lawyer.

## 'A friend of France' buys furniture and objets d'art valued at \$5m

## Sale of Wildenstein collection is called off

By Geraldine Norman  
Sale Room Correspondent

The sale of the Wildenstein collection of furniture and works of art, billed by Sotheby's as the most important dispersal of French furniture since the Hamilton Palace sale of 1882, is not to take place. A single, unnamed purchaser has been found for the entire collection, valued at about \$5m.

Sotheby's yesterday announced: "In order to preserve intact this marvellous collection of French furniture and objets d'art of the eighteenth century, an art lover and connoisseur, and a great friend of France, has become the new owner."

Mr Peter Wilson, chairman of Sotheby's, said the furniture would probably stay in France. In fact, it has only just got there. Although the great Wildenstein dynasty of art dealers built their empire in Paris, most of the furniture came from their East 64th Street home in New York, with some additions from London and Geneva. "About three-quarters is already in Nice," Mr Wilson said, "and the rest is probably in the air." The sale was due to take place in Monte Carlo on December 10 and 11.

Mr Wilson said the cancellation was a sudden development and since it was "at the request of the vendors", according to Sotheby's statement, the deal appears to have been arranged by Wildenstein's rather than Sotheby's.

Mr Wilson commented that Sotheby's had never dealt with the purchaser. He declined to discuss Sotheby's financial position in the light of the deal, but presumably they will not suffer.

The identity of the buyer had the art market guessing yesterday. The sale was to contain some 200 lots of superb French furniture, objets d'art and carpets. There are few people who can accommodate so bulky an acquisition, let alone find the \$5m or more to pay for it. Mr Wilson confirmed that the buyer was not a museum. Sotheby's promised that "further information regarding the matter will be available in due course."

Other sale room news, page 19

## Mr Mulley calls for early report on Ulster troops' accommodation

Mr Mulley, Secretary of State for Defence, has called for an urgent report on soldiers' accommodation in Northern Ireland after allegations that some troops are living in poor conditions.

Mr Airey Neave, Conservative spokesman on Northern Ireland, who was a prisoner of war in Colditz castle during the Second World War, said recently that the living quarters of some soldiers in Ulster were worse than in a prison camp.

Colonel Cubitt said that in south Armagh the buildings used by the troops were in exactly the right place and there was no ground available for expansion.

The worst conditions were in the south Armagh border zone, in south Londonderry and in Belfast's market district. In the last year 60 soldiers are housed in a crumbling Methodist mission hall and a converted public house. Thirty sleep in the draughty mission hall, and in the public house the men sleep in triple-deck bunks, 12 to a room measuring 15ft by 12ft.

Colonel Cubitt said that in south Armagh the buildings used by the troops were in exactly the right place and there was no ground available for expansion.

Showrooms damaged: A bomb exploded in a furniture store in the New Lodge area of Belfast yesterday and caused a fire which swept through the premises.

Three men carried out the attack. One waited in a car while two others entered the shop with a gun and a parcel containing the bomb.

A second bomb later exploded in a garage a short distance away. No one was hurt.

Attempted murder charge: Patrick Francis Gallagher, 34, a former member of the Provisional Irish Republican Army, appeared in court in Dublin yesterday, charged with attempting to murder Garda Kiernan Mulderg, 30, in a car in the city on November 13 (a Staff Reporter writes). They were remanded on bail until November 27.

Mr Gallagher is a brother of Eddie Gallagher, who is serving a 20-year sentence for the 1975 kidnapping of Dr Tiede Herrema, a Dutch industrialist.



Ulster commander: Major-General Timothy Cressy, aged 54, arrived in Ulster yesterday to take over as GOC and Director of Military Operations Northern Ireland in the rank of Lieutenant-General. He succeeds Lieutenant-General Sir David House, who is retiring to become Black Rod in the House of Lords. General Cressy, an experienced counter-insurgency soldier, served in Aden, Kenya and Oman, where between 1972 and 1975, he commanded the Sultan's armed forces against communist rebels. He has been Director of Infantry since June, 1975.

## Accused man tells how girl bank clerk was shot

Michael Hart told the Central Criminal Court yesterday about the last moments in the life of Angela Woolcock, a bank clerk at Ham Parade, Richmond-upon-Thames.

He said that, heavily disguised, he approached the girl's counter at Barclays bank armed with a sawn-off shotgun. "As I approached the till I uncovered the muzzle of the gun," he said, "and I saw the girl."

"She appeared to bend down to her completely out of my view. It seemed a long time... I do not know how long, but I got nervous, I was trembling and kept looking over my shoulder towards the door where I had come in."

"Although I could not see the girl I could hear the sound of paper rustling. I became impatient and thrust the gun forward at the glass partition. 'I intended to say 'Rubbish' but you translate that into 'I might have hit her because I thought I heard a muffled scream'."

Mr Hart, aged 38, formerly of St Peter's Road, Basingstoke, Hampshire, has pleaded not guilty to the murder of Miss Woolcock, aged 20, but guilty to manslaughter, on November 10 last year. The prosecution has not accepted his plea.

Mr Hart said his doctor advised him to give up manual work because of an "injured back." "The wound," he said, "was my livelihood gone."

From the end of August I started committing a number of criminal offences. He was awaiting trial on bail on the day he set out to rob the bank. That morning he went to Basingstoke police station to report, and then bought some gun make-up.

"I bought it intending to disguise myself for the purpose of robbing a bank," he said.

After leaving the bank he drove back to Kingston and transferred back to a car he had hired. While driving along the M3 the car broke down and he called in the RAC. He was still "very shocked."

The trial, before Mr Justice Macford Stevenson, continues today.

Their annoyance has been increased by the fact that 700 extra civil servants, employed by the commission, will be needed to service the boards and administer the government unemployment programme.

The programme plans to provide a job or a place on a government training programme by Easter, 1979, for everyone who has left school in September, 1978.

Mr Christopher Brooke, director of Youthaid, said the scheme would involve "giant offices covering large areas of the country, supervised by 700 civil servants with no experience of teaching or working with young people."

## 80% back earnings limit but want police exempted

Four fifths of the population think workers should support the Government's 10 per cent earnings limit but believe that policemen should be exempted, an opinion poll published yesterday shows.

According to a survey by the Opinion Research Centre last weekend among 1,011 people, only 23 per cent think the miners should be given the same exemption. The survey also shows that 51 per cent believe union leaders who ask for a rise of more than 10 per cent are behaving selfishly.

The poll asked people whether they thought employers who give in to pay demands above 10 per cent should be allowed to pass the extra cost on to the public. Seventy-one per cent said "no."

The survey asked: "The Government has promised to cut personal taxation in the next Budget if average pay increases are kept to 10 per cent or less. Which of the following would you personally prefer?" It offered two choices.

Seventy-four per cent said they would prefer a wage rise of under 10 per cent, with a cut in personal taxation in the Budget. Eighteen per cent chose a pay rise above 10 per cent, but no taxation cuts.

## Kent men want to see radical changes as well as 'the wage for the job'

From Geoffrey Browning

There is no future for incentive bonus schemes for miners, Mr Gerry Harrison, National Union of Mineworkers' branch secretary for the Bottenhanger colliery near Sandwich, Kent, said yesterday, after hearing the result of the miners' ballot.

"Miners must now get the wage for the job," he said. "There is a good majority against the 'coal board' scheme, and it will not create any incentive arguments."

He said that many of the 1,300 miners at the colliery were pleased at the result and wanted to see a radical reorganisation of the industry.

When he retires, early next July, he says he will receive a lump sum of £500. When he is 65 his pension will be £6.24 a week.

Ronald Faux reports from Kerkeddy: As far as underground workers allow themselves to be lulled by the prospect of a shift five days a week, that includes about an hour a day overtime, and a special working allowance.

"I am not surprised at the result, as we do not want to go back working a five day week," he said. "We want a realistic wage for the sort of job we are doing."

Most agreed that a happy medium would be achieved by that would leave Mr Callaghan in power.

A National Union of Mineworkers' official at the pit said he was not sure if the miners' vote was a foregone conclusion that there would be a clash between the miners and the Government. The last time that happened was surely a warning that the miners' vote was not a foregone conclusion that there would be a clash between the miners and the Government.

## Strike stops ferry sailing

The British Rail car ferry Earl Godwin missed its second sailing from Portsmouth last night because of a strike by the crew. It was the Channel Islands third day without a ferry from Britain. Crews on other boats have joined the dispute.

## Chancellor's hint of 'market pressures'

Continued from page 1

"If it arises I shall take appropriate action. But I should be foolish in the extreme if I were to give any indication of what I regarded as appropriate policy."

Then, in answering Bryan Gould, a Labour opponent of the policy of allowing appreciation of the pound, Mr Healey slipped in that one of the lessons learnt by all finance ministers was that "there are fairly strict limits within which it is possible to withstand market pressures."

The past month's inflows of foreign funds had again impressed the Chancellor. It is

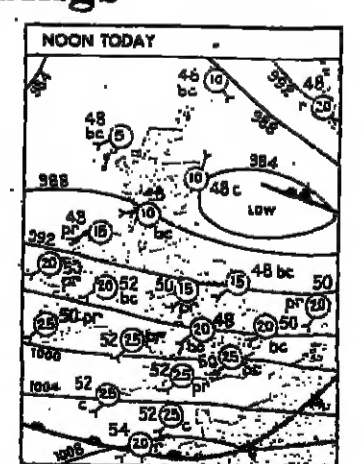
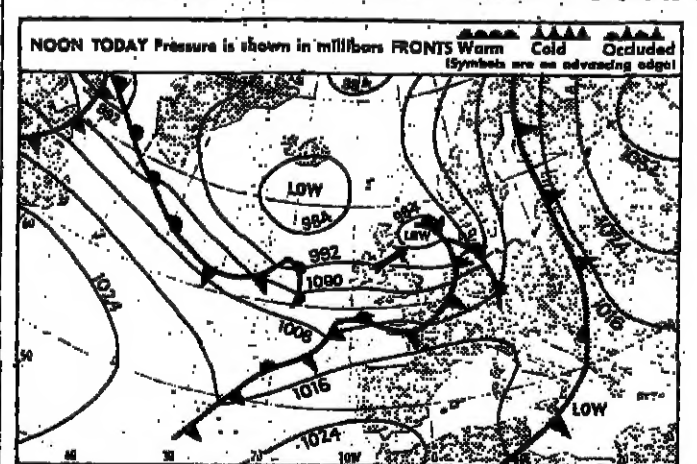
said, in the week before presentation of his economic measures. Yet to have announced in advance that the pound would be allowed to appreciate would have distracted from the presentation of the tax-cut package.

"Ingredients for disaster": Mr James Prior, MP for Lowestoft and opposition spokesman on unemployment, said in Essex last night that the Government was basing in the hopes of new-found prosperity from oil.

The hidden and dramatic improvement of the pound illustrated the terrifying dangers into which a nation with a strong currency but a weak industrial base could fall.

Reasons for floating, page 21

## Weather forecast and recordings



## There's something new in the air at 22 Park Lane.

You can now hold your next business conference in the Roof! Way up in the clouds, 300ft above Park Lane. Where you'll find a relaxed atmosphere. Peace and quiet. And air that's clear and fresh. In fact, only the magnificent views of the London skyline remind you that you're still in the heart of the city.

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The Roof at the London Hilton.

## Rejection of deal 'political move'

Continued from page 1

Past experience points to a less encouraging course of events. Once robbed of support for moderate policies expressed through a rank-and-file vote, the right-wingers have shifted their ground over to militancy.

That, historically, was how the strikes of the early seventies began, and the left is clearly looking for a similar closing of ranks behind the wage claim.

Mr Michael McGahey, Scots miners' leader and national vice-president of the union, said the executive should now accede to the £135 demand. "This is a gross wage, not take-home pay, and after the beastie that the Chancellor has handed the City by floating the pound the miners are entitled to insist on a wage that they can earn with decency and dignity."

The other risk, of pit closures, was raised last night by Mr Sidney Vincent, the Lancashire miners' secretary. Without more productivity "the pressure could well be on to close the more uneconomical pits," he said.

On the BBC 2 *Newsday* programme last night he said the ballot result had been swayed by misleading advertisements in the national press by Yorkshire miners. He said he thought Mr McGahey's opposition to the productivity scheme was "political", adding: "I think he is lowering the standards of intelligence of the mineworker. I do not know one worker in Lancashire who would endanger his own life to increase production by one tiny piece of coal."

Mr Emyln Williams, South Wales miners' president, said he was delighted with the ballot result. He and other area officials had campaigned against the productivity scheme.

"With all the thousands of pounds spent by the coal board trying to persuade the men to vote in favour they have failed yet again. It proves that the miners do not want piecework. Now we can go all out for the pay demand."

He predicted that a national ballot on industrial action would be "on the cards" if the £135 claim was rejected by the coal board.

Protest action: The afternoon shift of about a hundred miners at Hucknall colliery, near Nottingham, refused to go down the pit after hearing the result of the ballot. One Nottingham Correspondent writes: "About 66 per cent of Nottinghamshire's miners voted to accept the productivity deal."

Leaders of the men involved in the protest action said miners stood to lose up to £20 a week because of the ballot decision. Liberal Party economic spokesman, said the ballot decision was bad news for Britain (the Press Association reports). The vote made it doubtful whether there was such a thing as an effective miners' leadership with whom to negotiate, he said.

Mr Peter Walker, a former Conservative minister said the Government would crumble under the pressures of the N.U.M.'s attitude was the indicator as to the Government's attitude to the war on incomes.

Sea passages: 8 North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind SW, gale or severe gale, becoming strong; sea, high, becoming rough.

St. George's Channel: Wind SW, gale, becoming strong; sea, high, becoming rough.

Irish Sea: Wind W, gale, becoming SW, strong; sea, high.

Yesterday  
London: Temp: max, 6 am to 6 pm, 14°C (57°F); min, 6 pm to 6 am, 7°C (45°F). Humidity, 6 pm, 74 per cent. Rain, 11 hr to 6 pm, 0.01in. Sun, 24 hr to 6 pm, 2.6 hr. Bar: mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,011.4 millibars, falling. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Overseas sailing prices  
Australia: 1st class, £100; 2nd class, £75; 3rd class, £50. (Includes port taxes, baggage, and other charges.)

Canada: 1st class, £120; 2nd class, £80; 3rd class, £50. (Includes port taxes, baggage, and other charges.)

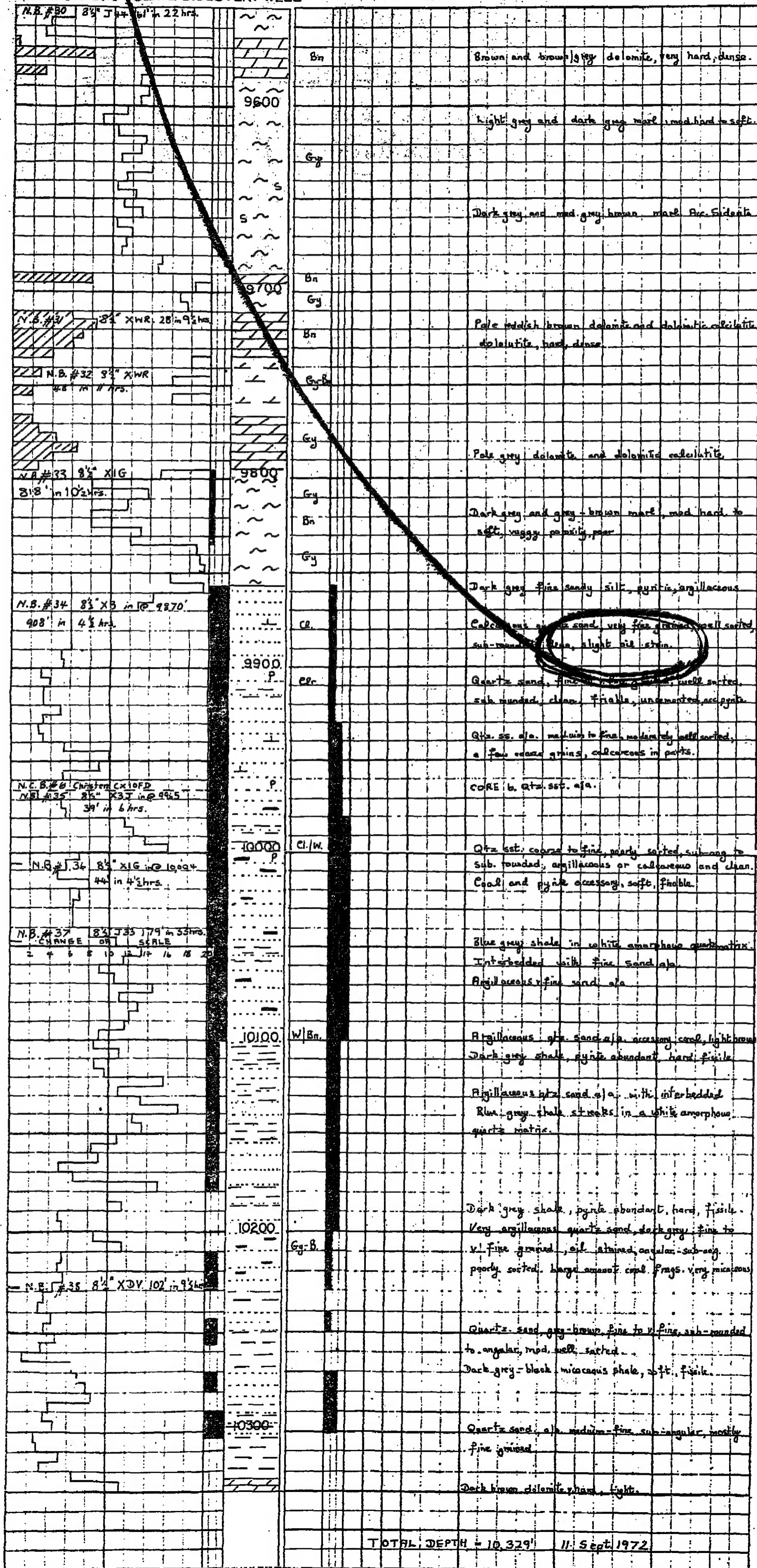
Japan: 1st class, £150; 2nd class, £100; 3rd class, £60. (Includes port taxes, baggage, and other charges.)

South America: 1st class, £180; 2nd class, £120; 3rd class, £70. (Includes port taxes, baggage, and other charges.)



# \* "Almost five years ago to the day, Beryl 'showed.'"

## GEOLOGIC LOG BERYL DISCOVERY WELL



One might imagine the jubilation of a drilling crew, at the moment a North Sea field like Beryl is discovered, as that of the winning side in the Cup Final.

It's not that way at all, actually. The first show of oil from any well — like that which appeared at 9,850 feet in the Beryl field log for September 1972 (opposite) — is simply one of the many expensive answers needed to confirm the presence of oil in commercial quantities.

The initial indication that there is *any* at all appears in rock chips carried by the complex liquid mixture known as 'drilling mud', as it returns to the surface after having been pumped down the hollow drill pipe to cool and lubricate the drilling bit and flush out the cuttings. Once the presence of oil has been confirmed, the task of finding out how much — and how best to recover it — falls to reservoir engineers like Mobil's Rick Redmore.

"Reservoir engineering is largely an art", he says. "Our job is to get information about something you can't see — an oil-bearing rock formation as deep as two miles below the sea bed".

The only access Redmore and his associates have to their subject — in Beryl's case, an area equal to that of Central London — are the wells themselves. These are holes only a foot in diameter.

Their work employs an array of instruments which can be lowered down the wellbore to investigate the well electronically. This, in turn, helps determine where to drill other wells in order to drain the field of its recoverable oil.

Changes in reservoir pressure during initial well tests are also an important clue to the amount of oil present. As Rick Redmore explains, "if you let a relatively small amount of air escape from a Mini tyre, there is a sharp drop in pressure. If you do it to a big truck tyre, the pressure drops very little, because of the large quantity of air in the tyre. Different sized oil reservoirs behave like different sized tyres".

The initial, or *exploration*, wells in any block — like the Beryl field — are drilled from floating rigs leased by the licence holders. It costs around £30,000 a day, depending on demand, to rent and operate a rig. Wildcat wells can take 90-120 days to drill.

In the high stakes game of North Sea oil, the critical decision to shift a newly-found reservoir from exploration to production status — by committing to the huge cost of facilities like the Beryl complex — from which the *producing* wells will be drilled and the field managed — depends in large measure on the scientific artistry of reservoir engineers like Rick Redmore.

In his judgement, Beryl should support the economic risk on the basis of an estimated 400 million barrel reserve of recoverable oil, a peak production rate of some 90,000 barrels a day, and a producing life extending over some 25 years.

**Mobil**



## HOME NEWS

## Changes in running of unit for violent prisoners in Glasgow

From Ronald Faux  
Glasgow

Changes have been made in the running of the special unit at Barlinnie prison, Glasgow, which houses some of the most violent prisoners in Scotland. They come after allegations that the inmates were able to have sexual intercourse in their cells and to obtain drugs and drink.

Giving details of the changes, Mr Millan, Secretary of State for Scotland, said yesterday that the unit would be run by a committee of prison visitors, approved prison visitors, relatives and close friends would be allowed. Visits by former prisoners would no longer be permitted.

Mr Millan said that while the work of the unit would continue along the broad principles of the past, he was concerned to eliminate weaknesses that might damage it.

He is reviewing the unit after the death of a prisoner there and disclosed the changes in letters sent yesterday to Mr Edward Taylor, Conservative MP for Glasgow Cathcart, and opposition spokesman on Scottish affairs, and Mr Norman Buchan, Labour MP for Renfrewshire, West.

Mr Millan said the unit had largely succeeded in containing prisoners without violence and in socializing them to a remarkable degree in the light of their past histories.

The death of an inmate, Mr Laurence Winters, appeared to be a serious setback and to

detract from what was otherwise a record of considerable success but it would be premature to attempt a final judgement until the fatal accident inquiry into Mr Winters' death had been completed.

Mr Millan said the unit was small and visits had taken place in the cells because suitable accommodation was not available. "An ex-inmate has claimed he had intercourse in his cell with his wife and allegations have been made that other inmates also had sexual relations in their cells," he added. "I have not been able to establish whether there is any truth in these allegations but I am concerned that in the past supervision of visits was not sufficiently close.

Instructions were issued in July regarding much closer supervision by the regular and these had been further reinforced."

Mr Millan said that the practice of passing parcels to inmates unopened had not been discontinued.

There will be no change in the permission granted to inmates to wear their own clothes or to have radio, television, tape recorders and their wrist watches. On security, he said that future precautions taken in the unit would include searches at irregular intervals.

Mr Taylor said yesterday he was fully satisfied with Mr Millan's action and complimented him on announcing it. The only unanswered question was how things had been allowed to slide so far.

## SNP upset by 'skunks' comment on industrialists

Scottish National Party leaders publicly dissociated themselves yesterday from comments by Mrs Margo MacDonald, the party's senior vice-chairman, about a report by Scottish industrialists.

Mrs MacDonald called members of the Scottish Council (Development and Industry) "skunks" for saying in a report, published on Monday, that some people drawing unemployment benefit were working "on the side".

Among the members of the Scottish Council, an organization drawn from both sides of the Clyde, are two SNP leaders: Mr William Wolfe and Mr Tom MacAlpine.

In a letter to Lord Clydesdale, the council's chairman, yesterday, Mr Wolfe expressed his disappointment that the council had said some of the report's observations had been discussed "in terms which I personally regret".

Mr Douglas Crawford, MP, the official SNP spokesman for industry, has also written to the council, dissociating the party from "recent criticisms which have been made". He said yesterday: "I think that Margo's criticisms were unfounded and unworthy."

"I would add that the Scottish Council has done more than any other body to rejuvenate the Scottish industry since the war."

Mr Wolfe said that Mrs MacDonald's comments were of a personal nature, and she did not face any party censure or discipline.



New BBC conductor: Gennadi Rozhdestvensky, the Russian conductor, seen above with his wife, Victoria Postnikova, the pianist, has been appointed chief conductor of the BBC Symphony Orchestra. The orchestra made the announcement after 13 months of negotiations with the Soviet authorities (our Music Reporter writes). Mr Robert Pensonby, the BBC's controller of music, said Mr Rozhdestvensky would spend two or three months with the orchestra each year, conducting between twenty and thirty concerts annually.

In the musical world Mr Rozhdestvensky's services are much in demand and yesterday BBC executives were beaming proudly as they presented their new star in London. Asked why he had chosen to accept an appointment with the BBCSO, Mr Rozhdestvensky said: "I find this orchestra one of the best symphony orchestras in the world." Aged 46, he has been chief conductor of the Bolshoi Theatre and of the USSR Radio and Television Symphony Orchestra. He is now musical director of the Moscow Chamber Opera and has just completed a three-year contract as principal conductor of the Stockholm Philharmonic Orchestra.

Mr Rozhdestvensky's first appearance with the orchestra as chief conductor will be at the Promenade Concerts next autumn. The soloist will be his wife, a leading musician in her own right. The BBC orchestra has a romantic significance for them. Mrs Postnikova explained that they are both Russian and they first met in London in 1963, when they gave a concert together with the BBCSO. Michael Gielen, music director of the Frankfurt Opera, has been appointed chief guest conductor of the BBCSO in place of Pierre Boulez.

## Derelict land will be turned into sports area

From John Charlton  
Oswaldtwistle

Work is to begin next week on a project to turn Foxhill Bank, Oswaldtwistle, into an open space on which residents of this town, but in the past neglected, Lancashire town will be able to stroll, play golf, cricket and football and perhaps eventually catch fish out of the Tinker's and White Ash brooks.

The restoration scheme announced by Lancashire County Council yesterday may not seem of great significance in the national scheme of this, but as Mr Jeffrey Rowbotham, the county planning officer, put it, it is typical of the sort of dereliction Britain is trying to combat and hopes to overcome by 1981.

Foxhill Bank consists of 50 acres of hummocky grassland, some trees, and two streams. It is surrounded on all sides by a mixture of the recently restored stone cottages and houses in which the old estate Lancashire cotton towns abound (and which now look highly attractive since the soot was scraped off them) and modern housing.

Although superficially pleasing to the eye, Foxhill Bank contains 70,000 tons of rubbish ranging from old perambulators to derelict buildings, all of which is to be scraped up and buried. The laying out of football pitches, a cricket square and a pitch-and-putt golf course will follow.

Under the 100 per cent grant arrangement to areas like this, which are still trying to clean up the mess left by the industrial revolution, which both created the towns and communities and left them looking hideous, the Department of the Environment will pay the £125,000 bill for the basic land restoration.

Hyndburn Borough Council, which administers the majority of the land, will provide the money for the building of the sports and other facilities afterwards.

When a survey was conducted in 1956, the new town of Lancashire was found to contain 4,500 acres of derelict land; another 8,000 acres of it in the "old" county had been bequeathed to Greater Manchester County Council, which was set up as a joint venture with Lancashire County Council. The two counties operate a joint team of reclamation experts handling any sort of matter varying from colliery spoil heaps to disused railway sidings.

## Bomb in boat train fails to explode

Six hundred holidaymakers escaped yesterday when a bomb made from a gas cylinder and gunpowder with an electronic timing device, planted in a boat train from Victoria, failed to go off. The timing mechanism stuck, and the passengers boarded their ferry not knowing about it.

Cleaners found the bomb after the anti-terrorist squad was called in. IRA links with the bomb have been ruled out because it was so badly made.

It was in the corridor connecting two carriages in the 10.10 pm train, which left Victoria almost full.

It was found when the train was shunted to a siding for cleaning. Police said it would have been very dangerous if it had exploded. It could have caused the two carriages to part, and split the moving train in half.

British Rail has issued instructions to employees not to talk about the incident.

## Health areas to be reunited

Liverpool's health service management is to be reorganized and streamlined, the area health authority operating as a single district instead of two separate ones.

After approaches from the local health authorities by the Area, Secretary of State for Social Services, has agreed that the division in 1974 was artificial.

## High Street 'is more dangerous than motorway'

Driving on a motorway is 10 times safer than driving down a High Street, the British Road Federation's annual review reports today.

It shows that the greatest increase in safety over the years has been in motorways, and the chance of being in an accident has been halved during the past 10 years, despite a 45 per cent rise in road traffic.

Motorways take almost 10 per cent of all traffic.

Last year, the volume of traffic exceeded the 1973 level for the first time and the number of cars was more than 14 million.

Basic Road Statistics 1977 (British Road Federation, Manchester Square, London, W1M 3RF, £2).

## Rodgers change of mind over long-term plans

By Our Transport Correspondent

It was wrong to try to formulate a transport policy to the end of the century, Mr Rodgers, Secretary of State for Transport, said in London yesterday. That is what he set out to do on taking over transport a year ago, but he had changed his mind, he told the annual luncheon of the Chartered Institute of Transport here.

The pace of change was such that any policy that set out a rigid framework over so long a period was a bad one, he now concluded. We were suffering from lengthening institutional processes when economic, social and technological changes were getting ever more rapid.

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## Manx MPs vote against restrictions on birching

MPs in the Isle of Man decided yesterday against reducing the birching powers of Manx courts and rejected a provision in a Bill that proposed that only people under 21 should be birched for robbery with violence.

The Legislative Council, the Upper House, rejected the proposal by seven votes to one, and decided that there should be no age restriction under an amendment tabled by Mr Howard Simcocks (Ind.).

Mr Simcocks, a lawyer, who had a petition signed by nearly a third of the island's 60,000 population, said: "Once the violent criminal hears the Isle of Man is going soft they might

well come here." Sir John Bolton (Ind.) seconded, said: "A similar petition in Britain would get 19 million signatures and probably more."

The move was also strongly supported by the Bishop of Sodor and Man, the Right Reverend Nicholas, who is a member of the council: "We have a quality of life here that it will be accepted by the European Court of Human Rights when birching is discussed at Strasbourg on January 17."

But nearly a fifth of the children were eventually diagnosed as suffering from aphasia. Mrs Elizabeth Brownling, chairman of the association, said the child might not understand what was said, understand but speak only in a "jumble of words", or understand but be unable to speak.

There are at least 10,000 children with speech disorders making it difficult for them to communicate and for whom specialist help is often lacking, according to a survey by the Association for All Speech-Impaired Children (AASIC) published yesterday.

Professor Oliver Zangwill, Professor of Experimental Psychology at Cambridge University and president of the association, said that although the survey was small it was believed to be the first piece of factual research on the matter.

The report says most parents found that they had to insist on seeing one specialist after another in order to discover

## Specialist help 'often lacking' for children with speech disorders

By John Roper  
Health Services Correspondent

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The report says most parents found that they had to insist on seeing one specialist after another in order to discover

why their child could not speak, although early diagnosis was vital if the child's life was not to be wrecked.

Parents were told that their children were normal but slow developers, that they were lazy or shy and needed to mix more and in one case that the failure to talk was due to teaching. Several resented the doctor's implication that they were over-protective or putting pressure on the child. A diagnosis of "emotionally disturbed" was too readily produced.

But nearly a fifth of the children were eventually diagnosed as suffering from aphasia. Mrs Elizabeth Brownling, chairman of the association, said the child might not understand what was said, understand but speak only in a "jumble of words", or understand but be unable to speak.

In her experience most of the children had no behavioural difficulties. They were intelligent, lively and outgoing but were at times terribly frustrated by their inability to communicate. With proper treatment, improvement could be spectacular.

There was a great shortage of speech therapists, and an added difficulty was that they came under the Department of Health but were needed in the schools. Teachers in ordinary schools were willing to help but were ignorant about complex language disorders. There were only six special schools, and a child might end up in a school

for the educationally subnormal or a unit for autistic children, where he did not properly belong.

The association, a charity, has raised money for a mobile speech therapy clinic, which has treated 250 children in the Forest of Dean area and organizes special holidays and activity weeks. It wants more research on remedial treatment and has planned a postgraduate diploma course for speech therapists and teachers beginning next October.

It would also like to establish a college of further education for language handicapped youth.

A full survey (Room 14, Torridge Hall, 28 Commercial Street, London EC2, 2SP) of the Government is to press health authorities to

smooth out a wide variation in the quality of care given to mentally handicapped children in England (see the Press Association reports).

There had been a dramatic drop in the number of mentally handicapped children in hospitals, Mr Deskins, Under Secretary of State for Social Security, told a conference of professional and voluntary health workers in London yesterday.

He added: "The quality of care is often far from what it should be. There is an enormous variation from one hospital to another. Some hospitals have transformed themselves over the years in providing a high standard of care. The achievements have been impressive in some cases, and less so in others."

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## Compromise in newspaper dismissal case proposed

Mr C. Gordon Tether, the former *Financial Times* columnist, and the board of the newspaper agreed yesterday to consider a compromise in an industrial tribunal case in London in which Mr Tether alleges unfair dismissal.

Both sides retired to consider the suggestion by the tribunal's chairman, Mr William Wells, QC. Mr Tether, who was dismissed 13 months ago, seeks reinstatement.

Mr Wells said he felt that nothing but loss would be caused if the matter went on. Two questions had to be decided: was Mr Tether's dismissal fair or not, and if not, what was the remedy?

He said the difficulties in ordering reinstatement seemed formidable on the evidence so far.

He suggested that both sides could agree that it could not

be suggested that at the time of his dismissal Mr Tether was not fully capable of writing articles to the paper's high standards.

In addition, the paper had offered compensation terms that still stood. Many other employers would have been less liberal.

Mr Wells said he hoped they could agree a statement that the *Financial Times* would publish fully, vindicating Mr Tether's right to privacy to protect his reputation and at the same time not affecting the main contention of the paper.

Mr Wells asked Mr Tether if he would prefer his association with the newspaper to be remembered for a lifetime of meritorious, successful and distinguished service or for the unhappy circumstances in which that relationship ended.

The hearing continues today.

## Deportation note to be served on freed spy

From Our Correspondent  
Bradford

Nicholas Prager, aged 49, the former RAF sergeant jailed for passing British "bomber secrets" to a Czechoslovak agent, is being asked officially to leave Britain. Twenty-four hours after he had been freed from the top-security Wakefield jail on parole, it was disclosed yesterday that the Government has officially warned him of its intention to serve a deportation order.

It is believed that the notice of intention was delivered while he was serving six years of a 2-year sentence on Official Secrets Act charges. Mr Prager has a right to appeal against the notice of intention within 14 days.

His wife, Jana, has told friends in Britain that the Czechoslovak authorities are unlikely to welcome him. Last night Mr Jack Levi, a Leeds solicitor acting for Mr Prager, said: "It is his desire to join his wife in West Germany, where she has a home. He does not intend to appeal against the notice of intention."

After his release on Monday Mr Prager went to a relative's house in Chapelton, Leeds. A relative at the house said yesterday that Mr Prager and his wife were in the country for the day.

The RAF is replacing many

## Tougher training sought for engineers

By Diana Geddes  
Education Correspondent

A new tough requirement of minimum seven years' academic and industrial training in order to qualify as a chartered engineer is to be recommended by a committee of inquiry into the relationship of education to industry.

The committee was set up by the Conservative Party and includes the presidents of all three professional engineering bodies.

Concern has been expressed outside the profession about the low standards of engineering courses and the low status of engineers in British industry.

The committee hopes that its proposals will help to bring the profession more into line with its much more highly paid and better respected counterparts in Europe.

It will recommend that any one wishing to achieve the

status of a professional chartered engineer should complete a three-year degree course, followed by two years' industrial practice and then a further two years' supervised professional practice before qualifying.

Engineers who fail to reach who never attempt to reach those required standards would be known simply as "technicians", creating in effect a two-tier profession.

The committee will recommend that no public installation should be designed or validated except by a chartered engineer.

It is also looking at ways to increase part-time release and sandwich courses for engineers, and is considering recommending that companies that make facilities available for releasing employees for additional training or that provide places for students on sandwich courses.

The committee, which is chaired by Professor John Thornton, head of the department of chemical engineering at Newcastle University, includes Dr George Brown, Director of the North East London Polytechnic and President of the Institution of Production Engineers; Professor Sir Hugh Ford, head of the department of mechanical engineering at Imperial College, London and President of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers; Mr E. Booth, chairman of the Works Electrical Board, and President of the Institution of Electrical Engineers; Professor Boris Norman Cole of Leeds University, governor of the Engineering Industries Training Board; and Dr John Horlock, Vice-Chancellor of Salford University, as well as other eminent academics, representatives of industry, the trade unions and schools.

## Damages of £13,909 for 'second fiddle' pop group

The five members of the disbanded pop group Chappyn were awarded a total of £13,909 against a music company in the High Court yesterday. They thought they were being groomed for stardom but ended up playing "second fiddle" to another band, the court was told.

An O'Dell, aged 23, the lead singer and the four musicians in the group sued Darrill Ltd, of Mayfair, London, for £30,909. Mr Justice O'Connor was told they were contracted to make two albums for £20,000. The group made one album, "Grand Slam", but did not receive a halfpenny, Mr Roger Ellis, their counsel, said.

The judge held that the group, Miss O'Dell, Ray Stacey, Clyde McMillan, Simon Phillips

and Dennis McCaffrey, were entitled to only £3,000 damages. Miss O'Dell should have the £10,909 she had paid in recording costs.

He said, he had thought that once they came under the wing of Don Arden, a Darrill director and one of the world's leading pop promoters, they would be an overnight success.

They were entitled to a further £10,000 for making the "Grand Slam" album, but certain expenses incurred by Darrill had to be set off against that.

He agreed to a 21-day stay on payment of the damages pending consideration of an appeal

## WE, THE LIMBLESS, LOOK TO YOU FOR HELP

We come from both world wars. We come from Kenya, Malaya, Aden, Cyprus... and from Ulster. From keeping the peace no less than from war we limbless look to you for help.

And you can help. By helping our Association, BLPSMA (The British Limbless Ex-Service Men's Association) looks after the limbless from all the Services. It helps with advice and encouragement, to overcome the shock of losing arms or legs or an eye. It sees that red-tape does not stand in the way of the right entitlement to pension. And, for severely handicapped and the elderly, it provides Residential Homes where they can live in peace and dignity.

Help BLPSMA, please. We need money desperately. And we promise you, not a penny of it will be wasted.



Donations and information to: The Ex-Service Men's Association, Ltd., 60 West Smithfield, London EC1A 9DX.

**British Limbless Ex-Service Men's Association**  
"GIVE TO THOSE WHO GAVE - PLEASE"

## Crossman diaries disdain quality of the 1968 Cabinet

By Alan Hamilton

Most members of the Labour Cabinet of 1968, and not a few members of the present one, were uninspiring dullards in the eyes of the late Richard Crossman, the distinguished journalist and politician, who has just published his diaries.

Mr Crossman, who sat in the Cabinet as Secretary of State for Social Services from 1968 to 1970, is unstinting in his admiration of Mrs Barbara Castle, an eminent and brave trade unionist, and his attitude towards Sir Harold Wilson, the Prime Minister, is revealing.

He sees the true character of Mr Roy Jenkins when, preparing to swim in Mr Crossman's private pool, the Chancellor removes his clothes.

Directly they (Mr Jenkins's family) got into the walled garden, they took things over and organised competitions among themselves on speed records, and underwater swimming. I realised that Roy is one of the most competent men

in the world, setting himself trials and trying to win everything. In this sense, he is a caricature of a public school boy, and he loses his attraction unless he is fully clothed.

One feels that his career has been made by knowing the right people. Mr Jenkins, at least, agreed to serve in a Cabinet headed by Mr Crossman, in the unlikely event of Sir Harold Wilson being defeated.

Mr Wedgwood Benn is another prime target. "The real trouble about Wedgwood is that philosophically he is not practical and thus a further two years' supervised professional practice before qualifying."

Curiously, he has got this great public relations sense but he is no serious thinker. Later, the diarist dismisses him as an "intellectually negligible whizz-kid."

Mr Peter Shore is demolished as "one of the most catastrophic failures in the House of Commons and no good as the Dispatch Box." He accuses Mr Crossman of reflecting:

"Sometimes Harold has an unerring ability to do what jars. It is these minor appointments that he shows his amazing taste."

Mr Michael Stewart, Foreign Secretary, is frequently remarked upon for the all-pervading boredom of his demeanour. At one stage, in the context of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia and a possible trade embargo, which never materialized, Mr Crossman remarks:

"It seems to me an extremely interesting example of the total ineffectiveness of Michael Stewart as Foreign Secretary and of the extent to which Harold Wilson's so-called foreign policy is based on his image of himself as a maker of world policy."

Mr Reg Prentice is described in September, 1968, as "a rather prim young man". Former President Nixon, on a visit to 10 Downing Street, is generally lauded for being fresher and more vigorous than his television image, and for his pragmatism.

Some of Mr Crossman's assessments seem curious after a gap of eight years, but at least he had the wit to feel some suspicion about the young, thrashing Postmaster General, Mr John Stonehouse. In Jan-

uary, 1969, the diarist felt bound to remark: "He is a strange fellow, a tall, dark, rather sleek young man, with a great long nose... I have always had the profoundest suspicion of his moral reliability... He is an experienced, tough politician, very credible in his personal veracity."

Not even the editor of *The Times* escapes a sideways glance: "I had my first real talk with William Rees-Mogg, and found this goggle-eyed innocent rather serene and sensible. He is essentially more of a political amateur than people take him for more staid, if not like me, that is the quality his whole newspaper has."

The sardonic and amusing Mr Crossman, a political professional, nevertheless once enjoyed a free lunch in the newspaper's board room, and claims to have enjoyed the company.

The *Diaries of a Cabinet Minister*, Vol. 3, 1968-1970, by Richard Crossman (Hamish Hamilton/Jonathan Cape, £2.50).

A full review of the *Crossman diaries* will appear in *The Times* on November 10.

## MP demands an end to Nato air exercise

Mr Dafydd Thomas, Plaid Cymru MP for Merioneth, and local farmer yesterday demanded an end to a Nato exercise in which two American aircraft were killed when their F111 jet crashed on a farm near the village of Foel near Welshpool, Powys. Wreckage was scattered over half a mile and the farmhouse roof was damaged.

Mr Thomas said: "I am fed up with being told that low flying is necessary for defence. It is time the strategic reasons were spelt out."

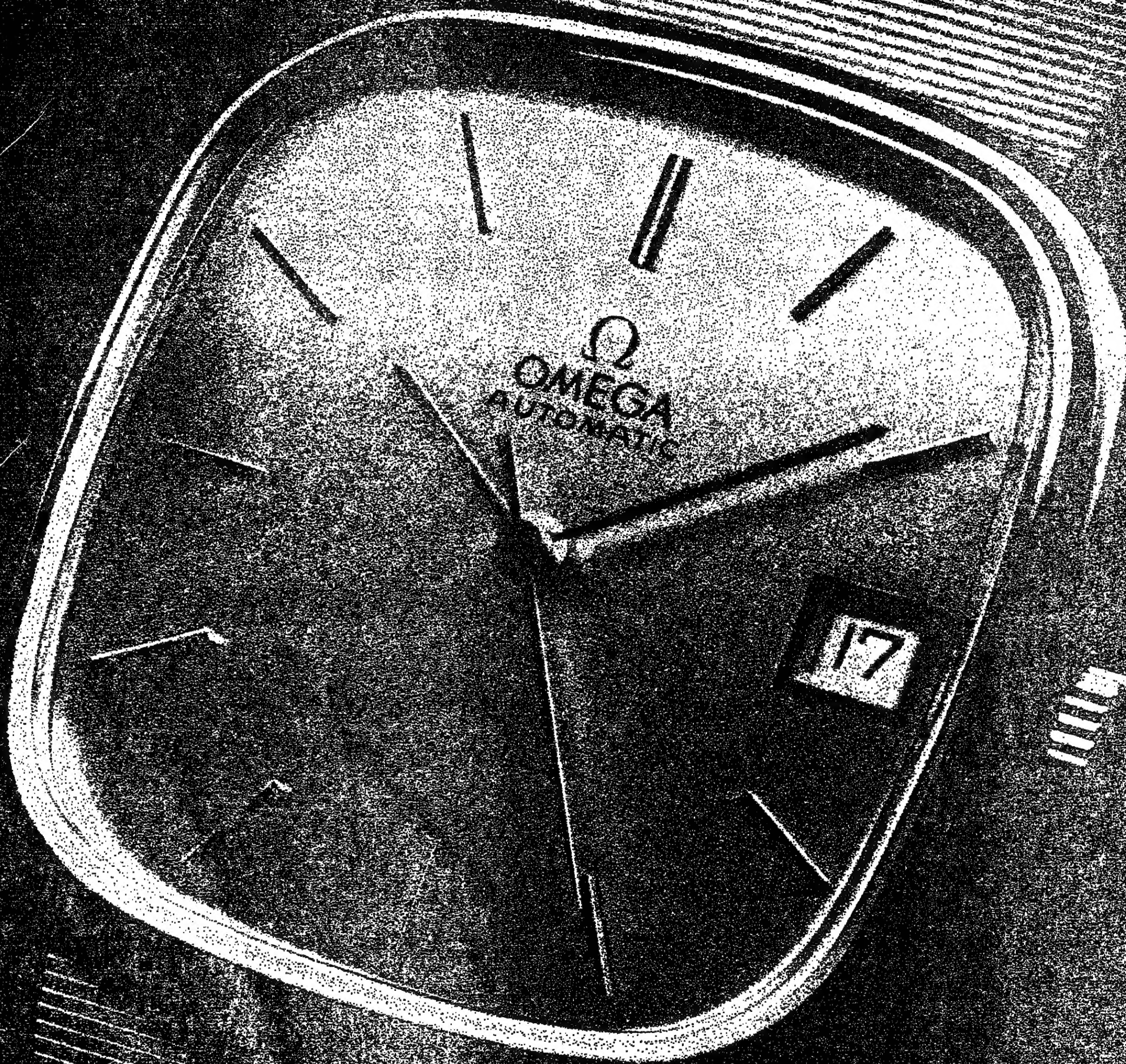
Mr Maldwyn Humphreys, secretary of the Montgomery branch of the Farmers' Union of Wales, said: "We have protested against low flying in this area for years and this crash has highlighted our protests."

A defence ministry official in London said he could not comment on Mr Thomas's protest. "The exact reasons for the crash will be investigated for the rest of the week."



مکذا من اجل

Ω  
OMEGA  
Life, time.



### The man with red hair took three cards.

Sullivan stood pat. The rich kid from Detroit took one and swore. I, praying, took one.  
Hallelujah! Jack of diamonds.

The betting went round a couple of times. Red hair folded. I peeked nervously at my flush, sweated a little, then unstrapped my gold Omega and slid it into the pile of money. "Call that twelve hundred bucks, and I'm being generous," I said.

Sullivan started to lay down his cards, grinning.  
I felt something rotten happen inside my stomach.



## HOME NEWS



New entries to the Women's Royal Naval Service during the First World War, from "The WRNS 1917-1977" exhibition opening tomorrow at the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich.

## Solicitors defended over long trials

Lord Widgery, the Lord Chief Justice, was criticized yesterday for stating, as reported in *The Times* yesterday, that trials were getting "unhealthily longer", and the taxpayer, through legal aid, was footing the bill.

Mr Jeffrey Gordon, information officer of the British Legal Association said: "Lawyers today are in the absurd position that one week we are attacked because trials are too long, and the next told that by encouraging defendants to plead guilty we are cutting fair trials too short."

"To suggest that solicitors have any vested interest in long trials must be nonsense when it is realized that our fees for attending a trial, at the rate of £12 to £15 a day are obviously not enough to pay a living wage to our staff."

"Solicitors attending long trials must make a loss with fees that level. When Lord Widgery advocates more stringent financial control of criminal trials he apparently has not taken into account how the Old Bailey (Central Criminal Court) can be and is in cutting down solicitors' bills for preparatory work."

Practising solicitors were getting tired of "the cumulative effect of conflicting and often ill-informed criticisms of our profession."

Call by solicitor: The public should be protected from "sland'ers" solicitors, Mr Geoffrey Hough, a London solicitor, says. "There is a need to ensure that solicitors work done properly, and conscientiously with a view to serving the client rather than, as appearances would sometimes suggest, with a view to their own benefit," he says in evidence submitted to the Royal Commission on Legal Services.

Mr Hough points out that a client can do little about inefficiency by a solicitor.

## Book charges remand

John Henson, aged 36, a Canadian chef, with no fixed address, facing six charges of stealing five antique books and a painting, valued together at £2,180, from London branches of Sotheby's and Christie's, the auctioneers, was remanded in custody until November 8 at Marlborough Street Magistrates' Court, London, yesterday.

## Need to improve quality of life for people over 80

From Pat Healy  
Social Services Correspondent  
Harrrogate

Great progress has been made in improving the quality of life for people in their sixties, seventies and early eighties, Professor Marcus Jeffreys, President of the Society of Geriatricians at Bedford College University, London, said at Harrogate yesterday. She told the 300 delegates to the Age Concern conference that the main challenge now would involve concerted efforts by scientists, practitioners, relatives and the elderly to achieve the same results for people surviving into their late eighties and beyond.

The growing number of elderly people who married

## Closures of meat and bacon factories feared

By a Staff Reporter

A promise by Mr Silkin, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food, yesterday to press energetically for changes in the way EEC monetary compensatory amounts are calculated gave no apparent comfort to representatives of the British bacon and meat industry.

After the speech their chairman, Mr H. M. Newton-Clarke, was still predicting, in press interviews, inevitable factory closures "on a fairly large scale and fairly rapidly" if the present situation continues.

The monetary compensatory amount (MCA) is the difference between the market rate and the agricultural "green" currency of the EEC. It provides a form of assistance to producers and consumers.

Mr Silkin acknowledged the difficulties facing the meat industry, particularly unfair competitive conditions in the bacon and ham market and the availability of adequate supplies of manufacturing beef.

The world situation for pig producers was improving, he said. Pig prices were rising and

feed costs falling. However, pig supplies would be lower next year.

The temporary pig subsidy early this year has given producers £17m when pressure on them was greatest, but subsidies could be only a temporary palliative.

"The problem must be tackled at its roots by putting the monetary compensatory amount calculation on to a fair basis," he said. "I shall continue to press energetically for the changes needed."

Mr Silkin knew, said he, that many of his audience would like the Government to devalue the green pound, and although that would benefit producers, the advantage to the producer was less certain because devaluation would affect cereal prices also.

The Government must consider the wider interest and would develop the green pound only when they thought it necessary and right in the overall national interest.

If Monday's movement in sterling was maintained it would in due course reduce the United Kingdom MCA by three to four percentage points.

## Ban and £700 fines on corporal

From Our Correspondent  
York

Corporal John Oliver, aged 25, of Carrick Garrison, North Yorkshire, pleaded guilty at Richmond Magistrates' Court, North Yorkshire, yesterday, to assault; taking a Chief Constable without the owner's consent; driving it dangerously; damaging a garage door; road signs valued at £150; damaging army fencing; driving without a licence or insurance; and driving with a blood alcohol level more than three times above the permitted limit.

He was disqualified from driving for three years, fined a total of £700 and ordered to pay for the damage to the road signs and a doctor's fee. He was ordered to pay the £289.80 at the rate of £10 a week.

Sergeant Albert Barley, for the prosecution, said the Chief Constable was pursued by several members of the military and civilian police at first in vehicles and then, for their own safety, on foot.

"It is a wonder there was not serious injury or even loss of life," Colonel Jonathan Forbes, formerly of The Green Howards, the chairman, said.

## Immigrants' council says appeal barred its adviser

By Penny Symon

The Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants has complained to the Immigration Appeals Secretariat about the rejection of one of its staff by an appeals adjudicator on Monday.

The council alleges that the incident was connected with criticism of adjudicators, which it published on Saturday.

In its annual report, the council said that in 1976 and this year it had drawn attention to politically and racially prejudiced remarks by adjudicators. The report included examples and said there had been pressure by some Labour MPs for certain adjudicators to be dismissed.

Mr Ian Martin, general secretary of the council, said yesterday that under the rules governing appeals a member of the council had been allowed to appear for the appellant. That had been done in hundreds of cases since the system was established in 1970.

"Strictly speaking, the adjudicator must give leave for a

council representative to appear, as we do not officially contact or solicit a case but there has never been any difficulty in the past," Mr Martin added.

"We have never been asked to apply for leave, that is, until Monday."

Mr Sarwat Iqbal, a council employee who was due to appear at an appeal on Monday, was told by one of the adjudicators that he must apply for leave to represent the appellant.

"I told him that I had appeared in hundreds of cases, many of them before him, and I had never been asked to apply for leave to appear before. The adjudicator added that if I did apply for leave he would not grant it. It was impossible for me to proceed with the case."

Mr Martin commented: "It seems very curious that suddenly, just after our annual review, published last year, the appeals system, one of our employees was treated in this way." He said he had written to Mr J. D. Peterkin, the chief adjudicator.

## Damages for US film couple

Mr Robert Wagner, the American actor, and his wife, Miss Natalie Wood, the actress, accepted undisclosed damages in the High Court yesterday over a newspaper report which suggested that their remarriage had broken down and they were getting divorced again.

Their actions were against Continental Publishers & Distributors Ltd, and New English Library Ltd, English distributors of the French newspaper, *France Dimanche*.

## Correction

A report on Saturday stated that the Stubbs paintings, "The Haymakers" and "The Reapers" had been sold abroad and were subject to a temporary export restriction. They were in fact offered to the Tate Gallery in the first place.

## Former drug addict to get his son back

A London couple who devoted themselves for two years as foster-parents to a baby boy suffering from withdrawal symptoms after his birth to drug-addicted parents have lost their plea in the Court of Appeal to get the child back from his natural father.

They had hoped to adopt the boy, now a ward of court and still under three years old, Lord Justice Ormrod said. Contrary to everyone's expectations, the father had recovered from his drug addiction and wanted to bring up his son.

The court upheld a decision of Sir George Baker, President of the Family Division, that the boy should stay with his father, with whom he has lived since last July.

## 'New system needed' to scrutinize radiation hazards

From Pearce Wright  
Science Editor  
Whitehaven

A reorganization of the system establishing permissible levels of radiation as a direct consequence of nuclear power was suggested to the Windscale public inquiry yesterday.

It came from Dr John K. Spearing, an eminent biologist, of Keswick, who is appearing as a personal objector to plans to build a new plant for reprocessing waste nuclear fuel on the Cumbrian coast.

His evidence, completed in a final submission to the inquiry yesterday, related to deficiencies in the processes by which safety standards are set, and suggested national and international action needed to cure them.

In Dr Spearing's view, part of the difficulty was historical, because the procedures for examining safety standards had evolved before the onset of the nuclear power industry, when the uses of radiation were confined to medicine and defence.

That background was reflected in the composition of the International Radiological Protection Commission (IRPC), which is a self-selected body drawn mainly from radiologists.

Dr Spearing said its recommendations were regarded as "so authoritative that they must never be questioned, and moreover, never are questioned" by government departments and bodies.

Recognized by organizations in the United States and Germany concerned with public safety, Dr Spearing said.

The attitude of government departments could be justified, he maintained, only if IRPC members were elected by a totally unbiased and widely based body of professionally qualified people, and if it could keep its recommendations abreast of advances in biological knowledge.

He described how it took eight years for the IRPC to alter an important standard for assessing radiation hazards. That was clearly unsatisfactory. He suggested that its functions could be taken over by an independent body set up by the World Health Organization.

Dr Spearing asked Mr Justice

Parker, the inspector, in the meantime, to recommend a new system for scrutinizing radiation hazards on the lines of the Environmental Protection Agency in America, an organization that invited criticism of proposed standards and held public hearings.

Dumping denial: Mr Arthur Scott, secretary of British Nuclear Fuels, was recalled to the inquiry yesterday to deny allegations that plutonium and highly radioactive waste from the reprocessing plant was being dumped in Australia (the Press Association reports).

The allegations had been made by Mrs Catherine Dalton, widow of a nuclear scientist and daughter of Mr Robert Graves, the author.

## WEST EUROPE

## Paris police ban demonstrations by terrorist sympathizers at lawyer's extradition hearing

From Our Own Correspondent  
Paris, Nov 1

Demonstrations in support of the Baader-Meinhof defence lawyer Herr Klaus Croissant have been forbidden by police when his extradition hearing opens here tomorrow. Several extreme left-wing organizations have announced their intention of demonstrating then and thus did the first extradition hearing a week ago.

Herr Croissant is wanted in West Germany for alleged "complicity with criminal groups and propaganda in favour of those groups, whose avowed aim is the perpetration of crimes". He was arrested in France on September 30, after crossing the border at Strasbourg on July 24. He has been in custody since his arrest.

The hearing is likely to be a long one, with defence lawyers from West Germany, Belgium, Italy, Britain and Spain all wanting to take part.

According to the extradition treaty between France and West Germany the authors of crimes and breaches of common law carrying a penalty of more than two years' imprisonment, or prisoners convicted and serving a sentence of more than three months' imprisonment should be extradited.

However, under the treaty extradition will not be agreed if a political offence is involved and the defence will argue that this applies in this case. Their task will not have been helped by the discovery in France of the body of Dr Hanns-Martin Schleyer, the West German industrialist kidnapped by members of the Baader-Meinhof gang.

Our Foreign Staff write: The hunt for the killers of Dr Schleyer has spread to Denmark where police said they were seeking two suspects.

They included the man believed to have bought the car in which Dr Schleyer's body was found on October 19 in Mauthausen, a woman. The hunt was concentrated on Zealand, Denmark's main island, on which Copenhagen stands.

Police named the two as Fräulein Friederike Kräbe and Herr Christen Klär, already identified by West German officials as the man who bought the green Audi car in which Dr Schleyer's body was found on October 19 in Mauthausen, eastern France. The two were believed to be travelling in a red, Swedish-registered Volkswagen Passat.

The pair were both on a list of 148 people West German police are seeking in connexion with the Schleyer kidnapping.

the hijacking of a Lufthansa airliner to Mogadishu, two murders and other guerrilla raids. In Milan, a Mercedes showroom was attacked with a fire bomb. Attacks on German property have occurred in Italy almost daily since the death of three Baader-Meinhof guerrillas in a West German prison last month.

In Algiers, the Canary Islands' separatist movement announced that it would henceforth attack West German as well as Spanish interests in the islands.

The leader of the group, Señor Antonio Cubillo, said the first anti-West German act was the bombing of a BMW showroom, at Santa Cruz, Tenerife, which caused substantial property damage. A second bomb was planted at a Tenerife restaurant owned by a West German, but was discovered and defused.

In West Berlin an estimated 4,000 demonstrators protested last night at the arrest of three printers of a small left-wing news sheet.

The arrests followed a police raid on flats, bookstores and printing shops looking for evidence linking the news sheet to the West German terrorist movement. The police contend that the publication has been used as a means of communication by terrorists.

## Spanish King cancels son's investiture

From Our Correspondent  
Madrid, Nov 1

The authorities today substituted an "act of homage" to Prince Felipe, the nine-year-old heir to the throne, in place of a planned investiture ceremony for him as Prince of Asturias, the traditional title of the heir to the throne.

The title was conferred on him in a royal decree signed by his father, King Juan Carlos, this morning in Covadonga, the village in Asturias where the Spaniards claimed their first victory in their campaign to expel their Moorish conquerors.

The whole Government must have been due to attend but, when the ceremony was changed, it was thought appropriate to send only one representative.

The provincial delegation of Asturias, whose idea it was to hold the investiture ceremony, is not considered representative by politicians in the region, traditionally a left-wing stronghold.

## More drug addicts, UN report says

Geneva, Nov 1.—More than 1,000 babies are born as heroin addicts every year in New York, because their mothers are using the drug, according to a United Nations report published today.

The Geneva-based United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFUDAC) reported a sharp increase in drug addiction and deaths in Western countries and blamed Burma, Laos and Thailand for producing most of the raw opium for the illicit trade in narcotics.

In the United States, it said, an estimated 620,000 people are addicted to opium and its derivatives. There were 100,000 addicts in France last year, which is five times the number in 1970. West Germany had 40,000 addicts last year, 5,000 of them in West Berlin, and there were 15,000 in the Netherlands, half of them in Amsterdam.

There were 2,000 heroin deaths in the United States last year, 325 in West Germany and 59 in France. The number of deaths in West Germany is expected to rise above 500 this year. There have already been 80 heroin deaths in West Berlin.

Most of the raw opium produced in the world comes from the "golden triangle" of Burma, Laos and Thailand. UNFUDAC said that Burma is responsible for 600 tons of the 600 to 700 tons produced annually in the region. Burma's output is sufficient to make 50 tons of heroin which at \$4.50 (£2.90) a milligram in Washington street prices represents \$225,000 (£129,000).—UPI.

## Holiday isle strike

Las Palmas, Canary Islands, Nov 1.—Hotel employees on the island of Gran Canaria have decided to strike in support of claims for a 40 per cent wage increase.

## Rival of Señor Carrillo returns to Spain

From William Chislett  
Madrid, Nov 1

Señor Enrique Lister, one of the last surviving civil war veterans, returned to Spain next week after 38 years in exile, according to reports published here today.

Señor Lister, secretary-general of the Spanish Workers' Communist Party, was granted a passport in Paris yesterday. He formed his party seven years ago after being expelled from the Spanish Communist Party.

Señor Lister's party was recognised by Moscow as "the true Spanish Communist Party" in an attempt to split the party headed by Señor Santiago Carrillo, who was

then espousing Eurocommunism and had condemned the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. Moscow reverted to recognising Señor Carrillo's party in 1974, having concluded that Señor Lister was a spent force.

Señor Lister still regards Señor Carrillo as a "traitor". Señor Carrillo travels to Moscow tomorrow, reportedly for the first time in seven years, to attend the sixtieth anniversary of the October Revolution. Señor Lister will not be there.

Señora Dolores Ibarruri, "La Pasionaria", the Spanish Communist Party's president, died yesterday in Moscow, where she spent 38 years in exile.

## French warning to Algeria over hostages

From Ian Murray  
Paris, Nov 1

France is mounting a three-pronged diplomatic campaign in efforts to free the eight hostages believed to be held by the Polisario guerrillas in the Western Sahara. At the same time special troops are being kept on permanent alert for a military intervention and Mirage IV spy aircraft have been sent to the Algerian border to seek out the Polisario columns. The Polisario guerrillas, backed by Algeria, are seeking independence for the Western Sahara, currently ruled by Morocco and Mauritania.

The diplomatic activity is going on in Geneva, Tripoli and Algiers. It is aimed at eliciting the help of the International Committee of the Red Cross Government and at forcing the Algerian Government to realise

that it must cooperate in finding and freeing the French hostages.

The French United Nations head of mission in Geneva, M. Stéphane Hessel, has been to see the head of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Mr Alexander Rey, with a view to sending a representative of the International Red Cross to Algeria. The Saharan Red Cross has already let it be known that it cannot help in negotiations for the release of the hostages.

The French Foreign Ministry Director of African Affairs, M. Guy Georgey, has been sent to Tripoli, in an attempt to find out how much the Libyans can do to release the hostages.

But it is in Algeria that the main effort is having to be made. The Foreign Ministry here has sent its administrative and consular chief, M. Claude Chayret, to Algiers to underline the message already

sent from President Giscard d'Estaing to President Boumedienne saying that France is not prepared to wait indefinitely for Algeria to act.

The message pointed out that the hostages were civilians, working to help a developing country, that they had been made prisoners in Mauritania and not in a contested area. It said that there was no doubt that the Polisario guerrillas were financed, armed and controlled by Algeria and that it was up to Algeria to put an end to the affair.

There was an inherent warning in the reminder that France was largely supplying the economic, educational and health resources to Algeria, while 800,000 Algerians worked in French territory.

M. diplomatic and humanitarian methods failed, President Giscard d'Estaing said, France was determined "to use other means".

## Carabinieri chief killed in helicopter crash

From Robert Schull  
Amsterdam, Nov 1

The disappearance of Maurits Caransa, the millionaire property owner, is becoming more of an enigma as each day passes without a sign of life from him or his kidnappers. Only one thing seems more or less certain, the desperate mystery is not of his own making.

Mr Caransa was kidnapped in Amsterdam early last Friday across the road from the Amsterdam Hotel, a property he once bought by telephone from his sickbed and subsequently sold. This somewhat happy-go-lucky approach to business is characteristic of a man who a few years ago turned down with a shrug an offer from Slater and Walker to take over his empire for nearly £25m.

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## From barrow boy to property king

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Maurits Caransa has been variously described as an Amsterdam street-urchin who ended up as king of the property business, as an authori-

tive economist without a single diploma and as a multimillionaire who drives a Rolls-Royce but holidays in Romania because he can get a haircut there for only 60p.

His father was a fuel merchant, and at the age of 12 Maupia, as the youth was known, was on the street pushing his father's barrow of goods for sale. His success story began only after the Second World War.

He survived the Nazi Holocaust by "sheer luck" as he once put it. It is a period he avoids talking about. His parents and three brothers were deported to German concentration camps and like hundreds of thousands of fellow Dutch Jews were never to return. Only a sister survived besides himself.

The first property bought by Maurits Caransa was a house right in the middle of the Jewish quarter. He bought it

## Napoleonic entrance for Quebec Premier

From Ian Murray  
Paris, Nov 1

For the first time in 150 years the main entrance to the Palais Bourbon, which houses the National Assembly, is to be used tomorrow by Mr René Lévesque, Prime Minister of Quebec. This symbolic honour sums up the unusual degree of pomp and ceremony being accorded in France to this first visit of the man who hopes to lead Quebec out of the Canadian Confederation.

Mr Lévesque has been in France privately for a week now. In 1944 he served in Lorraine as a war correspondent and liaison officer with the American forces under General Patton. So he has been making a sentimental journey to the area round Metz.

This morning, accompanied by M. Alain Peyrefitte, Minister of Justice, he went to Colombes-deux-eglises to see the tomb of General de Gaulle, who 10 years ago stirred a cauldron of Canadian emotions by declaring: "Vive le Québec libre".

At the grave he signed the golden book of remembrance and wrote: "Ten years later, accompanied by a cauldron of Canadian emotions by declaring: 'Vive le Québec libre'."

He told journalists that he had come to pay homage to the "historic vision" and the "sympathy" that de Gaulle had shown towards Quebec. He said he was in favour of the idea of creating "a French Commonwealth" on the condition that the Quebecers have with its own identity and not "under a Canadian façade".

Mr Lévesque arrives at Orly tomorrow morning to be greeted by M. Barre, the Prime Minister. After the first discussions together the two prime ministers will go to the National Assembly for lunch with M. Edgar Faure, president of the assembly.

After lunch Mr Lévesque will tour a special exhibition devoted to Quebec in the assembly library before making what amounts to a state entrance to the assembly itself. The 30 stairs leading up the peristyle of the Palais Bourbon, overlooking the Pont de la Concorde were reserved by Napoleon for his personal use. They lead through the 12 columns of the facade into the assembly.

Mr Lévesque will be further accompanied by M. Faure and a dinner given by M. Peyrefitte before the following day's reception at the Hôtel de Ville by M. Jacques Chirac, the mayor of Paris, who has sent out a thousand invitations.

For lunch he goes to the Elysée Palace, where President Giscard d'Estaing has invited every single member of the Government. After this lunch Mr Lévesque will have further talks with M. Barre.

Mr Lévesque's only travelling companion is Mr Claude Morin, the Quebec Minister of International Affairs. The talks he will be having with the senior French Ministers will centre on the relationship he will want to see between France and an independent Quebec. Of course, the talks surrounding his visit is a clear indication that France is eager to welcome a new French-speaking independent nation.

It is true that Quebec prime ministers have always been well received in France. As recently as 1974 Mr Robert Bourassa was allowed to be present at a French Cabinet meeting. Nevertheless, as the reopening of the entrance of Napoleon at the Palais Bourbon shows, France is going out of its way to do honour to the man who may, democratically, avenge the defeat on the Plains of Abraham 212 years ago.

## Mr Blumenthal talks with Berlin leaders

From Our Correspondent  
Berlin, Nov 1

Mr Michael Blumenthal, the United States Secretary of the Treasury, met Herr Dietrich Stöckbe, the Berlin Chief Burgomaster, and Herr Wolfgang Linder, the Senator in charge of economics, today to discuss possibilities of further American investments in Berlin.

He assured both officials of United States support for the city's economy by encouraging private investments.

Mr Blumenthal was born in Berlin in 1926 and left the city in 1933 with his family to flee Nazi persecution.

He leaves for Bonn tomorrow.

in the hope that if his family returned from Germany they would have no difficulty in finding him. He still owns the house.

After the war, he went into the army surplus business which allowed him to accumulate sufficient capital to venture into the buying and selling of property. After some years he had amassed a considerable fortune and became known to the general public through the acquisition of several well-known shops and hotels mainly in Amsterdam.

A man who refuses to get involved in politics, Mr Caransa is an enthusiastic sports fan, particularly loyal to Ajax football club.

He neither smokes nor drinks. Always in excellent health and sprightly, he has felt the need to shed pounds. He is currently worried about the safety of his family, but never about his own.

JP/100150



## OVERSEAS

## Ethiopia uses Russian weapons to strike back at Somali rebels

Above the Kara Marda Pass, Ethiopia, Nov. 1.—Ethiopia has launched a series of punishing counterattacks against Somali insurgents fighting to capture the mountain fortress of Harer, according to the insurgent field commander.

The Ethiopians have deployed a large amount of advanced Soviet weaponry in the battle and are using specialists from Cuba and South Yemen, he said. Juma Hassan, who commands Western Somali Liberation Front forces in the area, told a group of foreign journalists on a tour of captured Ethiopian territory that his troops were encountering stiff resistance they had faced since their offensive began in earnest at the end of July.

While conceding a material disadvantage against the Ethiopians, Mr. Hassan said he was confident his troops would eventually prevail in the fighting for Harer.

"The land is against them and the people of Harer are Somali," he said. "The Ethiopians have new weapons, but this will not be a problem for the liberation front."

Fighting for Harer has been going on since the beginning of September, just after the insurgents captured the Ethiopian tank base of Jijiga, which lies on the plains just east of Kara Marda Pass.

Along with the industrial centre of Dire Dawa, Jijiga and Harer comprise the main Ethiopian defence line for the figure as high as 2,000.—UPI.

region. The insurgents need to take the three towns in order to cement their hold on captured territory to the south.

Mr. Hassan said fighting now centred round Babbie, a town about two-thirds of the way from Jijiga to Harer, a distance of 60 miles. The insurgents were also fighting the Ethiopians in the hills round the ancient walled city. The insurgents had taken the eastern half of Babbie but had not succeeded in cutting the supply road which links to Harer to Addis Ababa.

The Ethiopians have command of the air and make daily raids against Somali positions from a base located outside Dire Dawa. Mosquito raids in the past week have grounded the Ethiopian squadrons of American F5 fighters and Soviet military aircraft.

Mr. Hassan said the rains were a mixed blessing because they hindered the Somali supply effort. Traffic on the narrow, faced road which runs from Somalia has been brought to a halt by accumulated water and long stretches of axle-deep mud.

The Ethiopians, who have been receiving a steady supply of Soviet arms since they expelled American military personnel in April, are fielding such strategic weapons as heavy T55 tanks, long-range 155mm artillery and rocket artillery.

Western diplomatic sources in Mogadishu place the Cuban presence in Ethiopia at about 800 men. Some Somalis put the figure as high as 2,000.—UPI.

## Queen to fly home on Concorde today

From Michael Leeman.

Bridgetown, Nov. 1.—The Queen fulfilled her last big engagement of her silver jubilee tour today when she opened the Barbados Parliament in the picturesque grey stone administration building in the heart of Bridgetown, capital of Barbados. Tomorrow she leaves for London on her first flight in Concorde and opens the British Parliament on Thursday.

The tour, which has taken her some 55,000 miles in 53 countries, including 8,000 miles travelling around Britain. When 250 guests packed the decks on the royal yacht Britannia to-night to watch her being brought to the quay, it would be more than 5,000 the number of guests who have been entertained on the yacht this year.

There is much satisfaction among the royal party about the way the jubilee tour has gone. For the jubilee of King George V in 1935, the leaders of the Empire and Commonwealth went to London to pay homage; the Queen decided that this time, it would be more in keeping with the modern Commonwealth if she went out to see its peoples.

In doing so, she brought to a new pitch the technique of "walkabouts" which she began using seven years ago. "She enjoys them more and more as she finds out how to draw people," one observer of this year's tour observed.



The Queen inspects a guard of honour after arriving in Bridgetown, Barbados.

Arthur Reed, Our Air Correspondent, writes: British Airways says the Concorde bringing the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh home will cover the 3,666 miles between Barbados and London in less than four hours, or about half the time taken by subsonic jets.

As the aircraft cruises at 60,000ft at 1,350 mph over the Atlantic, the royal party will be served what the airline describes as "a typical Concorde lunch".

This will include compotes of paté de foie gras, smoked salmon and caviar, fresh salmon or breast of duckling, and fresh strawberries. Wines will include a 1969 champagne, a 1970 white Bordeaux, a 1971 red Bordeaux and a 1976 Burgundy.

Canberra, Nov. 1.—The Prince of Wales arrived at the Royal Australian Air Force base of Fairbairn today, beginning an 11-day tour of Australia as part of the Silver Jubilee year celebrations.

The Prince was first greeted by Sir John Kerr, the Governor-General, and Mr. Malcolm Fraser, the Australian Prime Minister, in Sydney. He flew from Sydney on board an RAAF BAC114 jet after arriving from San Francisco on a regular Qantas Boeing 747 with his household staff of 10.

The tour has a note of informality about it. There were no bands or inspections for the Prince. About 100 people were at Fairbairn to greet him on his arrival.—UPI.

## Soviet supersonic jet goes into service

Adma Ata, Nov. 1.—The Soviet supersonic airliner, TU144, today carried out a noisy but smooth inaugural flight, opening a regular passenger service between Moscow and Adma Ata, the capital of Kazakhstan.

The estimated 80 passengers, most of them journalists and civilian aviation officials including the aircraft's designer, Mr. Alexei Tupolev, had to shout to make themselves heard in the cabin.

The TU144 covered the 2,000 miles in just under two hours at speeds reaching more than 1,250 mph. It returned to Moscow by mid-afternoon.

Mr. Tupolev acknowledged the noise problem inside the airliner but dismissed the question of sonic booms generated outside.

"The sonic boom is no different than a thunderclap—so it is no different than nature itself," he told an airport press conference on landing here.

It was caused by the supersonic airliner's four huge jet engines' need to reach Mach 2 speeds, as well as by an air ventilation system needed to cool the 248° (120°C) temperatures of the air's outside titanium cover.

Captain Boris Kuznetsov, the pilot, sent the TU144, with its curious single stabilizing wing extending from the front, thundering noisily down the runway to take off at 9 am and go into a steep climb that thrust passengers far back in their narrow seats.

Twenty minutes later the airliner, having cleared Moscow's more populous zones, hit Mach 2.

Three Aeroflot hostesses dispensed cognac, wine, caviar and roast beef from serving carts which could barely negotiate the narrow aisle. Seating in the front half of the supersonic airliner is three on one side of the aisle and two on the other. In the narrower rear part of the fuselage the seating is two by two.

It was noisy every inch of the way, even when the airliner was theoretically outrunning its own sound. The cloakroom and rest room section at the very rear were almost unbearably noisy.

Shortly before 11 am the TU144 dropped into the mountain-ringed valley which hugs the Chinese border and Captain Kuznetsov touched the runway and let out the drag parachute needed to assist braking.

The trouble-plagued TU144 has been under development for nearly a decade. Today's inaugural passenger flight had originally been scheduled for more than six years ago.

A number of setbacks pushed the schedule back. The most spectacular was the crash of a TU144 prototype at the 1973 Paris air show in which 14 people were killed.

Thus it was only today—two years after the Anglo-French Concorde went into service—that the pride of Soviet aviation began doing its job.—UPI.

## Human rights warning to US ignored

Belgrade, Nov. 1.—The United States is ignoring a Soviet warning that the human rights issue could break up the Belgrade conference on European security, today criticized political repression in East Europe and alleged violations of the 1975 Helsinki agreement.

Mr. Arthur Goldberg, the American chief delegate, said: "It is difficult to agree that there is justification for the arrests and convictions of peaceful advocates whose trials appear related in large part to the question of the way the [Helsinki] final act is being implemented."

Mr. Yuli Vorontsov, the Soviet representative, replied that the United States appeared to be "reverting to the cold war."

"What is the purpose of this conference: to hurl barbs at each other or to improve trade and reduce nuclear arms?" he asked.

Western delegates called the Russian reply "low-key," however, and said it indicated the

apparent Soviet threat of a walk-out was not serious.

Mr. Goldberg referred to the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Poland by name in his 50-minute speech, which centred on a provision in the Helsinki agreement which calls on the nations of Europe to "respect human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief." He agreed that the United States had been guilty of some human rights violations.

"In spite of the blemishes on our record, the point is that governmental institutions in the United States are working to eliminate injustices rather than to deny them," he said.

According to delegates, Mr. Vorontsov replied: "The United States delegate has spoken about his own country, but when he gave examples of injustices, he no longer spoke about the United States, but about other countries where the situation is obviously less familiar to him."—UPI.

## In brief

## Shoppers die in firecracker blaze

Ixmiquilpan, Mexico, Nov. 1.—A firecracker stand in an open-air market here exploded in flames last night, killing at least nine people and injuring 39, three of them seriously. The market was crowded as families did their shopping for the All Souls Day holiday.

The owner of one stand was apparently demonstrating a firecracker for a customer when it dropped into the stand and exploded.

## Warrant for Fischer

Pasadena, California, Nov. 1.—Police have issued a warrant accusing Bobby Fischer, aged 34, the former world chess champion, of forcing his way into the home of Mrs. Holly Kutz, a magazine writer, and hitting her on the face because of a story about his affiliation with the Worldwide Church of God.

## Judgment reserved

Islamabad, Nov. 1.—The Supreme Court ended the hearing of a petition against the detention of Mr. Bhutto, the former Prime Minister, and 10 of his government and party leaders. Chief Justice Anwar ul-Haque said that he would deliver a short verbal judgment next week.

## Professor honoured

New York, Nov. 1.—Professor Francis Haskell, of Oxford University, has won the first annual Mitchell Prize for the History of Art for his *Rediscoveries in Art*, an examination of changing artistic tastes in England and France in the nineteenth century.

## Surinam election

Georgetown, Guyana, Nov. 1.—The ruling coalition led by Mr. Henk Arron, the Prime Minister, was returned to power in Surinam's first general election since it gained independence from The Netherlands in November, 1975.

## 'Plumber' arrested

New York, Nov. 1.—Mr. Frank Scorsio, one of the "plumbers" in the Watergate scandal, has been arrested and charged with intimidating a witness linked with an inquiry into President Kennedy's assassination, police said here.

## French envoy drowns

Papeete, Tahiti, Nov. 1.—Mr. Charles Schmitt, the French High Commissioner to French Polynesia, was drowned today in a boating accident.

## Anti-hijack resolution is approved

New York, Nov. 1.—The United Nations General Assembly's special political committee today condemned aircraft hijacking and called on all states to tighten airport and airline security.

The resolution, adopted without a vote, appealed to all states to adhere to three existing international treaties directed against interference with commercial aviation. The draft now goes to the assembly for endorsement.

The 149-nation committee took up the hijacking issue last week after the International Federation of Air Line Pilots' Associations threatened a 48-hour walkout. If the United Nations did not deal with the problem urgently.

A number of amendments were made to the original text of the resolution, mainly to meet objections by Arab, African and other Third World states.

One part of the resolution called for "joint and separate action" by all states to ensure that air passengers and crew are not used as a means of extorting advantage of any kind.

This was amended to make such action "subject to respect for the purposes and principles of the charter and the relevant United Nations declarations, covenants and resolutions and without prejudice to the sovereignty or territorial integrity of any state."—Reuters.

## Fleet Street is still 'the same old jungle'

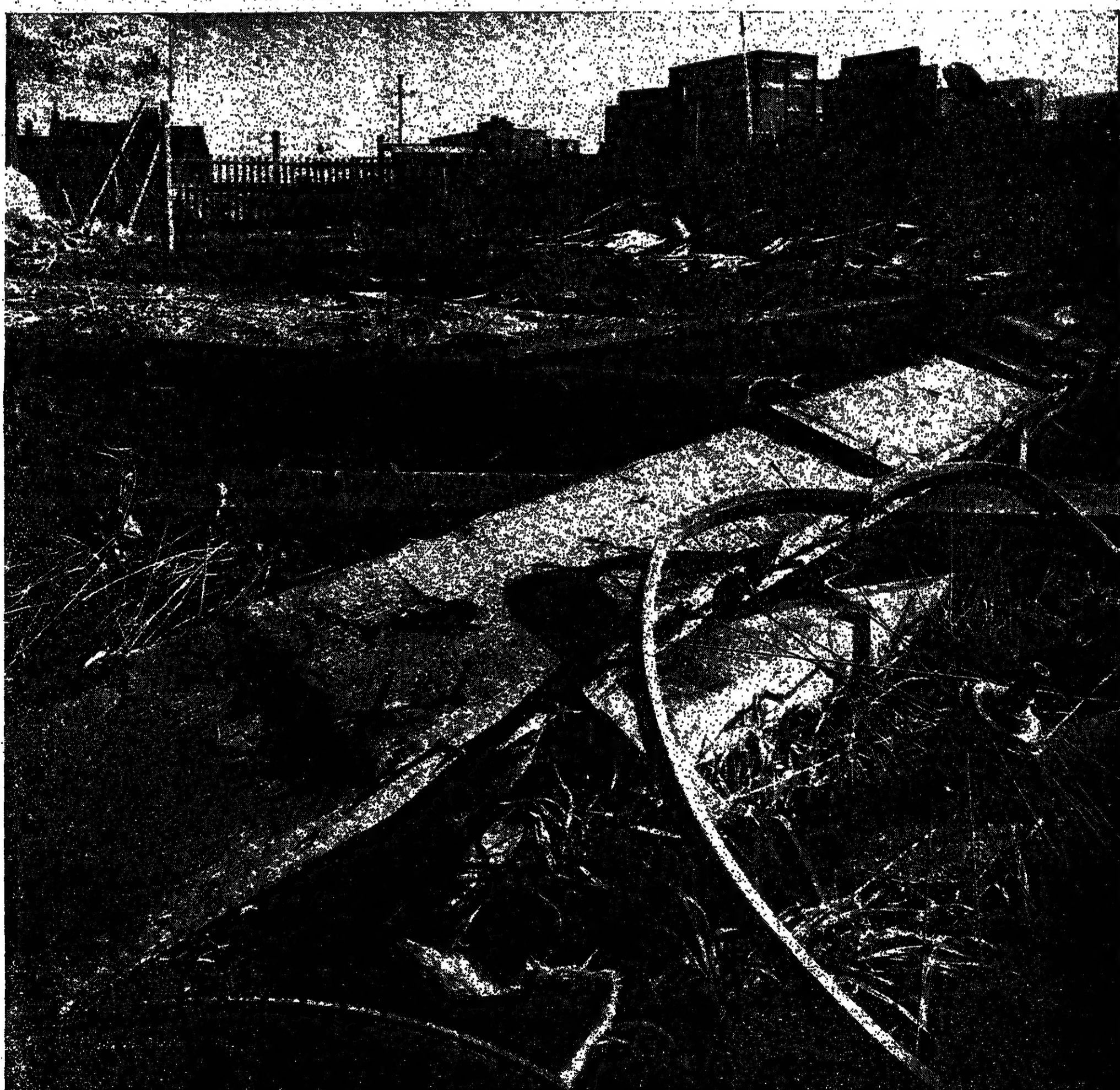
Hongkong, Nov. 1.—Sir Denis Hamilton, chairman and editor-in-chief of Times Newspapers, said here today that losses caused to newspapers by industrial disputes in Fleet Street this year were "frightful and catastrophic."

"Fleet Street is the same old jungle of overmanaging and unfair claims," he said at a luncheon. The Times had installed millions of pounds worth of new printing machinery.

"Once it does work, it will be a major contribution to keeping *The Times* going over this century," he said.

The unions had referred the issue to the shop floor, but "the shop floor" has resisted the use of new technology in Fleet Street across the board.

Sir Denis said that in the United States the unions had decided to concentrate the fight on getting the best deal from management in exchange for accepting the new technology. He hoped the same would happen in Fleet Street.—Reuters.



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## OVERSEAS

## Lack of money forces UN relief body to halve refugee rations

Beirut, Nov. 1. — Financial difficulties have forced the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) to halve its rations of flour to Palestinian refugees, but the agency today denied a report of plans to stop food aid altogether.

The left-wing Beirut newspaper *Al-Kifah al-Arabi* had reported that UNRWA had decided to stop providing food to the refugees from January 1, 1978, although educational and health services would be maintained.

"This is completely false," Mr Robert Prevot, the local UNRWA director, said today. "No final decision has been taken. What has been decided is to reduce the flour ration for the last four months of this year."

Some 831,000 of the 1,700,000 Palestinian refugees registered with UNRWA in Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and the Israeli occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip receive monthly rations, which normally consist of 22lb of flour, which has now been cut to 11lb, as well as sugar, rice and cooking oil.

"Our budget deficit for this year is \$12m. If there are no additional contributions, I am afraid the cut in the flour ration will stand next year as well," Mr Prevot said.

Since its establishment in 1950, UNRWA has often suffered from budgetary prob-

lems. The 19-month civil war in Lebanon aggravated its financial difficulties.

Mr Thomas McElhinney, the commissioner-general of UNRWA, outlined the grim financial situation of the agency in a recent report to the United Nations General Assembly. The organization will require \$138m (£76m) to operate in 1978, according to UNRWA budget estimates.

Much of the difficulty stems from the fact that UNRWA is dependent on voluntary contributions made at an annual "pledging conference" which takes place this month in New York.

The United States is by far the largest regular donor, providing 53 per cent of all UNRWA operating funds since it started in 1950, followed by Britain, which has contributed 11 per cent. Mr McElhinney has asked for contributions to be pledged in advance so that agency officials could plan on a three-year basis.

The Lebanese civil war disrupted UNRWA operations and forced it to move its headquarters from Beirut to Amman and Vienna. Mr Prevot said UNRWA hopes to return to Beirut by the end of the year.

About 30,000 refugees were displaced during the civil war and UNRWA schools, buildings and refugee shelters suffered considerable damage.—UPI.

## Strikes spread in Israel against austerity moves

From Michael Knipe  
Jerusalem, Nov. 1

Protest strikes against the Government's new economic policies continued in Israel today closely coordinated by the trade unions.

About 70,000 workers staged work stoppages of between four and 24 hours in Haifa, the country's third largest city. Similar actions yesterday grounded all El Al aircraft and kept some 12,000 workers away from their jobs in the southern coastal industrial centre of Ashdod. Tomorrow the action is to centre on Beersheba, in the Negev, where workers' representatives have called a one-day general strike.

The protest actions are being organized by the local labour councils of the Histadrut (trade union federation) as an expression of resentment at the Government's sweeping economic reforms introduced last Friday. Under the measures, currency controls have been abandoned

causing a 44 per cent devaluation of the Israeli pound and hefty increases in the cost of living.

The Opposition's Labour Alignment and its supporters contend that the economic reforms will benefit the better off sections of the community at the expense of the underprivileged. The Government is complaining that the strikes are being organized for political rather than economic reasons.

In the Knesset, where the Government gained approval for the measures by a 53 to 32 vote last night, Mr Elrich, the Finance Minister, maintained that real wages would not decline under the new arrangements.

Mr Yehoshua Rabinowitz, the previous Minister of Finance, conceded that the new measures had some positive features but said that they placed an unfair burden on the workers without any attempt at a more just distribution of the burden.



Mr Andrew Young, the American representative, casting a vote in the Security Council on Monday.

## Foreign Office explains UN vetoes

By Roger Berthoud

Foreign Office officials sought to explain yesterday why Britain, with the United States and France, vetoed three resolutions at the United Nations on Monday night which called for embargoes on the sale of arms to South Africa and on new investment there.

To the outside, the Security Council decisions were the more baffling since the three Western powers, supported by West Germany and Canada, had themselves earlier taken the considerable step of tabling their own draft resolution proposing an arms embargo. They hope this will be voted on later this week.

Monday's vetoes were yesterday roundly condemned by the Anti-Apartheid Movement. A spokesman said that two of the resolutions, calling for a mandatory, permanent arms embargo and for a freeze on new investment, seemed "entirely reasonable". These proposals, he said, had the support in Britain of the Labour and Liberal Parties and of the TUC.

"We have argued since the movement was founded in 1959 that unless action were taken to cut military, political and economic links with South Africa, the British Government would inevitably, whatever it wanted

to do, be obliged to side with the status quo. Last night we saw that happening."

It was, the spokesman said, long-term political suicide. If there were a race war in South Africa, those who had given weapons and funds to the apartheid regime would be responsible.

To the Foreign Office, however, Monday's vetoes were wholly consistent with declared Western policy and should have surprised an shocked no one. The resolutions in question had been tabled in March by African members of the Security Council. The Western powers had let it be known all along that they would vote against several of them.

Meanwhile they had carefully concerned their own positions on sanctions, and last Friday Dr Owen, the Foreign Secretary, was able to say in a speech that Britain, with the United States, France, Canada and West Germany, would "vote in favour of a resolution containing a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, and will accept a commitment to review our economic relationships with South Africa."

Why then did these powers on Monday night put themselves in the position once again

of appearing to the outside world to rescuse South Africa from effective international action?

Largely, according to official explanations, because they did not like the wording of the African arms embargo resolution, which saw alleged "persistent military action" by South Africa against neighbouring states as the main threat to peace, rather than internal repression; and they feared possible repercussions on negotiations over Namibia and Rhodesia. On the economic front, they were not prepared to "stampede" into mandatory measures.

Meanwhile the West's draft resolution, in a revised version tabled by Canada and West Germany, lies on the table. It would direct all member states to "cease forthwith any provision of arms to South Africa", including paramilitary police equipment and all spare parts. It calls for a progress report by May 1, 1978, but no longer gives any time limit for the duration of the ban.

Our Johannesburg Correspondent writes: "The Western powers were given a guide, almost grudgingly welcome by Mr R. F. Botha, the South African Foreign Minister.

"We will not approve the disbandment of any of our forces," Mr van der Byl said. "The security forces will remain inviolable. We expect the war against the Patriotic Front guerrillas to go on. It was 'unreal' to expect Rhodesia to start disbanding its army and hand its troops

## Rhodesian doubts on Carver mission

From Nicholas Ashford  
Salisbury, Nov. 1

It was "very doubtful" whether the mission of Field Marshal Lord Carver, British resident commissioner designate, to discuss a ceasefire in Rhodesia would succeed, Mr Peter van der Byl, the Rhodesian Foreign Minister, said today.

In an interview with *The Times* on the eve of Lord Carver's arrival in Salisbury, Mr van der Byl made it clear that the Rhodesian Government intended to press ahead with its plans for an internal settlement if the present Anglo-American initiative failed.

Lord Carver is due in Salisbury tomorrow from Dar es Salaam where he held a brief and apparently unsuccessful round of talks with leaders of the Patriotic Front yesterday. General Prem Chand, the United Nations special representative, is also due here tomorrow. A separate British diplomatic mission, headed by Mr John Gasson, deputy Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, will arrive on Thursday.

A programme has not yet been announced for Lord Carver's visit. He is expected to meet Mr Smith, the Prime Minister, and military leaders and may also visit an "operational area". On Friday he will meet leaders of the main internally-based nationalist movements: Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the Rev Ndabangizi Sibhelo.

Mr van der Byl said he was doubtful about Lord Carver's mission succeeding because of other work place in Dar es Salaam and the response he was likely to receive in Salisbury. At the Dar es Salaam meeting, which lasted only just over an hour, the Prime Minister refused to recognize Lord Carver's role as resident commissioner. The question of a ceasefire was not even discussed.

The Rhodesians are also unhappy about Lord Carver's status and the powers he would be given under the Anglo-American plan. As far as we are concerned, Mr van der Byl said, "Carver is only coming here in response to our invitation to discuss questions concerning the practicalities of a ceasefire. That is all. He is not coming here as some kind of overlord."

The minister made clear that Rhodesia was not prepared to make any compromises on the crucial question of the role of the security forces during a transition period. The Anglo-American plan calls for the disbandment of certain units of the Rhodesian armed forces and for the creation of a new Zimbabwe army based on the "Rhodesian" forces.

"We will not approve the disbandment of any of our forces," Mr van der Byl said. "The security forces will remain inviolable. We expect the war against the Patriotic Front guerrillas to go on. It was 'unreal' to expect Rhodesia to start disbanding its army and hand its troops

over to a man who had no real power at all.

Mr van der Byl has a reputation as Rhodesia's most outspoken leader, and he was extremely critical of both the British and American role in Rhodesia.

He accused Dr Owen, the Foreign Secretary, during his recent visit to Moscow of making a deal with the Russians which is reminiscent of nothing so much as the Molotov-Ribbentrop deal over the dismemberment of Poland. The whole history of the West's détente had been one of making deals with the Russians which the "foolish West" honoured although the Russians gave nothing at all in return.

Mr van der Byl went on to describe President Carver's Administration as "mindless" and one which was "prepared to go on throwing as many bones to the crocodiles as they can" in order to avoid a confrontation with the Russians.

He added: "The result is a tripartite American-British-Russian set-up in southern Africa. It's almost unbelievable."

Mr van der Byl is a key member of the Rhodesian Government's negotiating team. He recently accompanied Mr Smith to Lusaka for talks with President Kaunda of Zambia.

For all Mr van der Byl's fighting talk, more and more Rhodesians are now believing that a black government will be in power in Salisbury by the end of the year.

As one senior official put it: "What is going to emerge is a black dictatorship. We must try to ensure that it will be a benevolent one, as in Malawi. That is all we can hope for. All this talk about elections and democracy is a load of nonsense."

What remains to be decided is who will make up the black government and how it will take over power. This is basically the problem facing Lord Carver.

Paradoxically, the Government of Mr Smith and the Patriotic Front share the same principal objections to the Anglo-American settlement package.

Both disapprove of the far-reaching powers which Lord Carver will wield during the transitional period and both reject the plan's proposals for the security forces. The Patriotic Front wants the Rhodesian forces to be disbanded and replaced by its own guerrilla army. The Rhodesian Government wants to keep its forces intact.

Lord Carver will receive a more symbolic hearing from the internally-based nationalist groups headed by Bishop Muzorewa and Mr Sibhelo who between them are said to have the support of the majority of blacks in Rhodesia.

These groups have an interest in seeing the bulk of the Rhodesian armed forces retained and transformed into a new Zimbabwe force as they have few guerrillas of their own.

## Burmese troops kill 500 communist rebels

From Our Correspondent  
Rangoon, Nov. 1

The Burmese Army killed more than 500 communist guerrillas and lost 126 soldiers including 13 officers, in battles last month near its north-eastern border with China, the Government announced today. A further 39 were wounded and 237 captured.

Burmese Air Force aircraft attacked rebel positions, and a Vampire jet fighter crashed in the area.

There were at least 25 big engagements in the zone, between October 3 and 27, including 10 that involved hand-to-hand fighting. Government troops were pursuing the rebels up to their headquarters at Ho Swan, on the border.

The engagements began when more than 1,500 men of the Burmese Communist Party entered the area, supported by strategic highway. Troops, supported by the People's Militia and local villagers, foiled their plan, according to the announcement.

"The enemy withdrew in disarray to the border, leaving 373 bodies of over 500 rebels killed," it said.

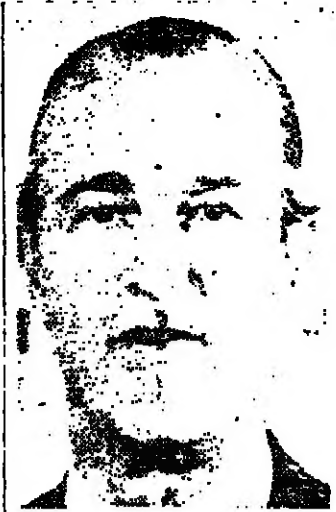
This is the first detailed official statement on the fighting, though officials said earlier today that senior military leaders had toured the area over the weekend and visited units fighting the communist rebels.

Brigadier-General Aye Ko, the deputy chief of staff and Deputy Defence Minister, has visited the border region twice in the past two weeks.

More than 500 communist guerrillas were reported to have been killed by government forces in the first eight months of this year in eastern Burma. Burmese troops have been fighting the guerrillas since the communists took to the jungle in 1946.

In November, 1971, the communists hurled thousands of rebel troops at a strategic town in north-east Burma, but government forces, supported by aircraft and artillery, drove them back after 40 days of fighting.

Observers said that the resurgence of rebel activity in the north-east border region might mean that the main communist thrust was once more directed there.—Reuter.



Mr Richard Helms: staying out of jail.

## Leniency for Mr Helms is criticized

From Patrick Brogan  
Washington, Nov. 1

The news that Mr Richard Helms, former Director of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), will probably not go to jail for telling lies to the Senate has surprised nobody here, although many people are expressing dismay at the decision.

Senator Frank Church, who was chairman of a Senate committee which investigated the CIA in 1975-76, said: "I thought there was to be an end to the double standard of justice for the big shot. Apparently Helms was too hot to handle."

Mr Helms pleaded *noto contendere* (no contest) to two minor charges of failing to give complete answers to questions put to him by Senate committee in 1973. The maximum sentence for each offence is a year in jail and a fine of \$1,000 (£550). The Department of Justice recommended that Mr Helms should be given a suspended sentence.

The judge in whose court Mr Helms appeared yesterday said that he did not accept the arrangement and would pass sentence later. It is not likely, however, that he will send Mr Helms to jail.

This is the same procedure that was followed in the case of Mr Richard Kleindienst, a Nixon Attorney-General, who also lied to a Senate Committee. He got off with a fine and a suspended sentence.

Coincidentally, International Telephone and Telegraph was involved in both cases. The two offences which Mr Helms was acquitted were that he lied about the CIA's involvement in efforts to defeat Dr Salvador Allende's election as President of Chile in 1970, and that on another occasion he lied about ITT's involvement in the same enterprise.

Mr Helms was director of the CIA until his appointment as Ambassador to Iran early in 1973. Mr Nixon pushed him out because he did not co-operate fully in the Watergate cover-up.

In its statement to the judge yesterday, the Justice Department spoke of Mr Helms's services to his country, and said: "The trial of the case would involve tremendous costs to the United States, and might jeopardize national secrets."

Mr Helms believed that under the statute setting up the CIA he was bound to protect the agency and its secrets. He told the judge: "I found myself in a position of conflict. I didn't want to die. I didn't want to mislead the Senate. I was simply trying to find my way through a very difficult situation in which I found myself."

Many of Mr Helms's statements to congressional committees were disingenuous or flatly misleading. The ones about the *noto contendere* plea were particularly flimsy. ITT had long consultations with the CIA on contributions it might make to defeat Dr Allende, and the CIA made strenuous efforts to defeat him or to prevent his inauguration when he won the 1970 election.

### Correction

The Prisoner of Conscience column on Señor Julian Lopez Pablo in Monday's paper was concerned throughout with El Salvador, not Bolivia as stated in the article's headline and introduction.



## The making of two classic styles of sherry.

Throughout the summer, white Palomino grapes were slowly ripening on the gently rolling hills that surround Jerez de la Frontera.

They were harvested in September, then pressed, and now the mosto (juice) is being allowed to ferment freely in casks within the cool, vaulted bodegas.

By next Spring, certain mostos will be developing flor (yeast on the surface of the young wine), and others will not.

Only those that do will ultimately become finos or amontillados.

The classic fino is very pale in colour and very dry to taste, with a delicate bouquet. Luncheon Dry is just such a fino, and is always best served chilled as it is in Jerez itself.

The classic amontillado is richer in colour and medium dry to taste, with a particular nuttiness from the cask. Such is the character of Club Amontillado.

LUNCHEON DRY & CLUB AMONTILLADO  
from Harveys of Bristol

## Professor warns of slide that could lead 'from Weimar to Hitler'

From Warren Weaver  
Washington, Nov. 1

Professor Raoul Berger, the legal scholar and historian, has fired a broadside at the Supreme Court of the past 25 years that is likely to startle many of the liberal political admirers he won in the Nixon years.

Professor Berger, a senior fellow at the Harvard Law School, attracted attention in recent years by his books on impeachment and executive privilege containing legal arguments against the standards taken by Mr Richard Nixon, the former President.

Now, in a book that has just been published, Professor Berger accuses the Supreme Court of usurping power and handing down sweeping social decisions that, he says, violate the Constitution, involving in the process memories of both Mr Nixon and Adolf Hitler.

"How long can public respect for the court, on which its power ultimately depends, survive if the people become aware that the tribunal which condemns the acts of others as unconstitutional is itself acting

unconstitutionally?" he asks.

"Respect for the limits of power are the essence of a democratic society; without it, the entire democratic structure is undermined, and the way is paved from Weimar to Hitler."

He insists that the nation "should not tolerate the spectacle of a court that pretends to apply" constitutional mandates while, in fact, revising them in accordance with the preferences of a majority of the justices, who seek to impose their will on the nation.

"Mr Richard Nixon learnt at last that even a President cannot set himself above the law," that he is obliged to acknowledge the laws he has faithfully executed.

It is necessary and right that the nine justices be held "to a like standard," Professor Berger writes, quoting approvingly from Mr Louis Lusk's 1975 book, *By What Right?*

Professor Berger's book, *Government by Judiciary*, was published by the Harvard University Press. He remained the title of Charles Warren senior fellow in American legal history at the Harvard Law School after his retirement last year.

The book focuses its criticism on two decisions of the court under Chief Justice Earl Warren: the 1954 ruling outlawing racial segregation in the public schools and the dual rulings of 1962 and 1964 that established the "one-man, one-vote" rule for apportionment of districts for elective office.

In both instances, Professor Berger argues, the High Court far exceeded the intentions of the 35th Congress that drafted the 14th amendment to the Constitution. That amendment, he maintains, left the states free after the civil war to decide individually whether schools should remain segregated or blacks be allowed to vote, and thus provides no support for the later Supreme Court rulings.

Professor Berger is also critical of the court headed by Chief Justice Warren Burger, who succeeded Mr Warren in 1969, for judicial "legislating," but not at as great a length. He says that it would be inopportune to show in detail the strict constitutionalism Burger court chiefs as firmly to judicial governance as its predecessor.

He is specifically critical, however, of a 1970 ruling of the Burger Court that permitted the use of juries of six rather than 12 members.



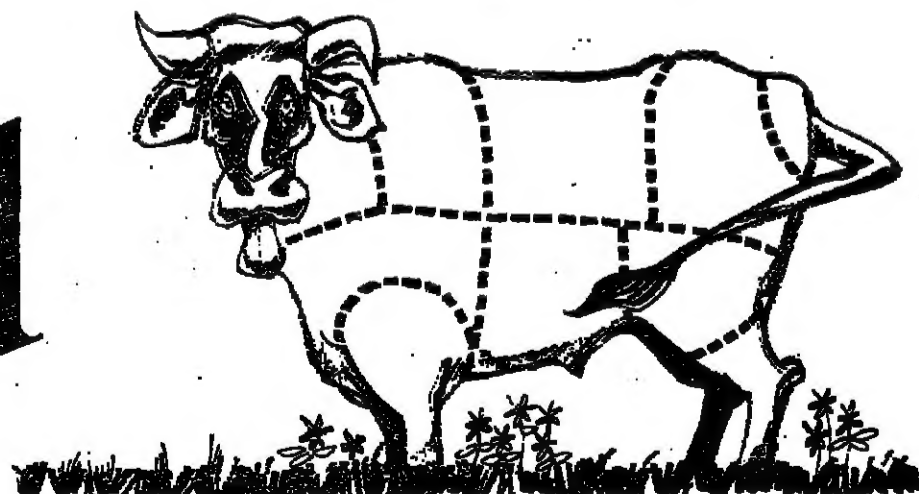
Professor Berger concedes in the conclusion of his book that it would be unrealistic to expect the Supreme Court to adopt his narrow view of the due process and equal protection clauses of the fourteenth amendment and reverse desegregation decisions that were based on a contrary interpretation.

He suggests, however, that the justices "might begin by curbing their reach for still more policy making power" by withdrawing from future decisions involving school busing, reapportionment, criminal law, obscenity and libel and leaving these matters to state courts and legislatures, subject only to constitutional limitations.

As an indication of why he undertook the 400-page attack on the contemporary Supreme Court, Professor Berger declares: "A prime task of scholarship is to enlighten public awareness that the court has been oversteering its bounds."—New York Times News Service.

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# IPSWICH

## Natural growth versus a 'Canute' policy

by Geoffrey Weston

Ipswich lies at the head of the Orwell estuary and, with its population of 123,000, is by far the largest town in Suffolk. Traditionally it has been a market town serving a wide rural area with some of the richest agricultural land in Britain, as well as a port and trading centre with the Continent. Much of its substantial growth in recent years and its bright economic prospects are built on these foundations.

In 1842 the largest dock in Britain was built and although it now ranks only tenth in size it has been ideally placed, together with Felixstowe and Harwich, for the increasing traffic generated by Britain's entry into the EEC.

Local industry, based on agricultural demands such as farm machinery, fertilizers and brewing, is widely diversified, and this trend, reflected in the increasing proportion of general cargo movements through the port, lies behind the prosperity the town now enjoys.

An attempt in the late 1960s to attract office developments resulted in the arrival in 1969 of what is now the Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance and in 1974 of Willis Faber and Dumas, the international insurance brokers. Between them they have almost 2,500 employees, and for the moment further office development is restricted to small pockets around the town.

By 1981, about two thirds of the working population is expected to be employed in the service sector and one third in manufacturing. A tiny proportion within the borough limits will still work in agriculture. Unemployment, at 5.2 per cent, is consistently below the average for East Anglia (5.7 per cent) and for Britain (6.7 per cent).

The borough council now reserves housing for skilled workers, who are in seriously short supply, a measure designed to create jobs for the unskilled who form the bulk of the unemployed. In the medium term demand for housing will become harder

to satisfy because the town has built almost up to its boundaries. Although there is still plenty of space for industry and warehousing, there is no more than six years' supply of housing land.

The only alternative has been to buy land outside the boundary and apply to build houses on it. Thorrington Hall, a stretch of tenanted farmland to the south-west, has been bought for this purpose, but Babergh District Council, the local authority, has refused planning permission and suggested that Ipswich should expand eastwards towards the coast, ignoring the recommendations of regional planning studies. Suffolk Coastal District Council, on the other hand, is equally unwelcoming.

The frustration of the borough council is summed up by its chief executive, Mr Robert Cross, who maintains: "We have got to accept the natural growth of places like Ipswich rather than expand small urban areas that do not have the necessary services. The present 'Canute' policy can only continue for so long, but people must have work. The alternative is massive unemployment."

Although Ipswich has long been on a political knife-edge (it has a Labour MP, Mr Ken Weerch, and a Conservative councillor—both with small majorities), part of the blight on planning from which it now suffers arises from indecision by central government. In 1962 a plan was mooted to designate Ipswich and Felixstowe an expanding town on an eight-mile axis. Seven years later the plan was dropped.

Meanwhile the beginning of an internal ring road, known as Civic Way and Francis Way, had been built. Its path would have cut through the medieval street pattern which forms the heart of the town. It too was dropped and now simply connects Norwich Road with the port.

From this period date the Civic Centre, whose architecture bears no relationship to its importance, and the more disastrous Greyfriars—a mixed development of offices, flats, car park and what should have been shops. The shops are almost

entirely under because they are cut off from the main shopping district by an area of small offices and by Francis Way, which cannot be crossed at this point.

Few inhabitants would dispute that the town's vital need is for new roads. The dominance of the town within its region places it under increasing pressures from shoppers, business people and the growing volume of container traffic travelling from the ports of Ipswich and Felixstowe to London and the Midlands, as well as growing tourist traffic from the Continent.

In 1970 the Department of the Environment began to realize that Ipswich was no longer the country town out on a limb that it had been until only a few years before. Initially the borough council wanted a road built as far from the town as practical to afford space for expansion, and consultations suggested a southern route was preferable.

The process was complicated by the emphasis in the regional strategic plan on restoring urban expansion or loss of valuable agricultural land and by the need for the road to cross the Orwell, which outside the town flows through an area of outstanding natural beauty. For these reasons, the borough council suggested bridging the river close to the town, thereby reducing the impact on the rural landscape.

De-peration has reduced the aim to a by-pass as soon as possible: the subsidiary issues have become irrelevant. The latest line of the by-pass is planned to pass through Thorrington Hall, so the borough council has tried to change its route. The county council has attempted a compromise by suggesting in its strategic plan that Ipswich should develop Thorrington Hall only as far as the line of the new road (a seventh of its total area) but Babergh, using its planning powers to the full, declined. The DoE will hold a public enquiry on the dispute this month.

None of these difficulties, in spite of their effect on living conditions, appears to have hampered distribution processes. A final decision on the line of the by-pass is likely in the next few months.

with the prospect of improved roads to the Midlands, local people talk of even greater expansion in the early 1980s.

Almost as pressing, however, is the need for an east-west internal ring road to ease the traffic servicing the town. Such a measure would open the way for permanent pedestrian streets in the centre, at present closed to wheeled traffic only in off-peak periods.

Ipswich suffers too much from being associated with its famous football team and nothing more. It compares unfavourably with Norwich, the other dominant town of East Anglia, but it has no cathedral, no university and no surviving castle. If it has no local point, it has no lack of interesting buildings and streets or of good shops.

The square in front of the Italianate Victorian town hall, at present bisected by bus shelters, would make a natural town centre if pedestrianization could free it of its bus shelters.

Ipswich has suffered its share of philistinism in the past but both public and private sectors are showing far greater sensitivity to townscape. It is true that ugly dock buildings shut off much of the river but the restoration of the fine Unitarian Meeting House, built in 1700, and the juxtaposition of the spectacular glass-walled offices of Willis Faber and Dumas, which mirror it, augur well for the future.

Work has just started on a new theatre and this month a list of candidates installed Mr Robert Perkins in the managing director's seat, and Mr Perkins, generally hailed as the leading man of Ipswich industry (it has several), has lifted the firm to a 1976 trading profit of £2,612,511 on a turnover of £19,170,085 with the same workforce.

## Links with the land still vital

by Leonard Avey

Its agricultural hinterland, which more than anything else has shaped the economic and cultural development of Ipswich over centuries, is still vital to it. Packers of trade have changed but the town remains the headquarters of one family firm which claims to have the second largest mauling in Europe and to be the fifth in size among the country's animal feed manufacturers. The Ipswich-based firm, co-operative, Eastern Counties Farmers, with a turnover of more than £50m a year, is Britain's second largest.

The old administrative division of Suffolk into East and West reflects historic patterns of settlement and communication. In East Suffolk the traffic flowed north and south, converging at the top of the estuary, where the Gipping becomes the Orwell estuary, 12 miles from the open sea. Within it the A12 road, running north-east to south-west, marks a change of soil and traditional farming practice.

Between it and the sea all is sand and marsh, with stretches of poor heath, typical sheep and barley land with seasonal cattle grazing on the marshes. In the soil is a glacial loam of varying heaviness, a rather flat country diversified by small valleys given over to the growing of wheat, with beans, fodder crops and red clover, the winter fattening of cattle in confinement and the raising of pigs.

That was, at least, the old pattern, before the revolution in farming brought about by the technical changes of the past 30 years, and it was this that shaped the trade of Ipswich to which, particularly, the produce of the inland area was funnelled and through which outside requisites had to pass. By Tudor times the port already had a big export trade in grain to Europe as well as to coastal

destinations from the Thames to the Forth.

The cheap imported grain adversely affected arable farming but suited livestock enterprises. Dairying, once a speciality of north-east Suffolk, revived with a new emphasis, sending liquid milk to London instead of butter and cheese. Pig production took on fresh importance. From Stokebridge, the main river crossing, the mills expanded along the Ipswich water-front—four mills, feed mills and oilseed crushers.

The first of the new factories were up-river of the town, the Gipping having been made navigable for barges as far as Stokebridge. Eventually three firms merged as Fison, Packard and Prentice, later to become the nucleus of the ramified business of Fisons, with a large plant on the deep-water quay constructed in the 1920s below the old port. Here the manufacture of compound granular fertilizers was further developed.

Millers, both for flour and feed, have come to use much more home-grown grain than they did, and are tending to move their operations away from the parts towards the consuming areas. Mating, on the other hand, stays where the barley is grown and Ipswich is one of the main centres of the world, with two generations of the Paul family particularly active.

Up-river processing of farm products at one time included a tannery and there are still two important plants. One is the best sugar factory, collecting its raw material from most of East Suffolk and parts of North Essex. Sugar beet is an integral part of most crop rotations today on both heavy and light land and, except in years of extreme drought, this factory area has some of the highest average yields in the country.

The other is a large bacon and pig-processing plant belonging to the Harris

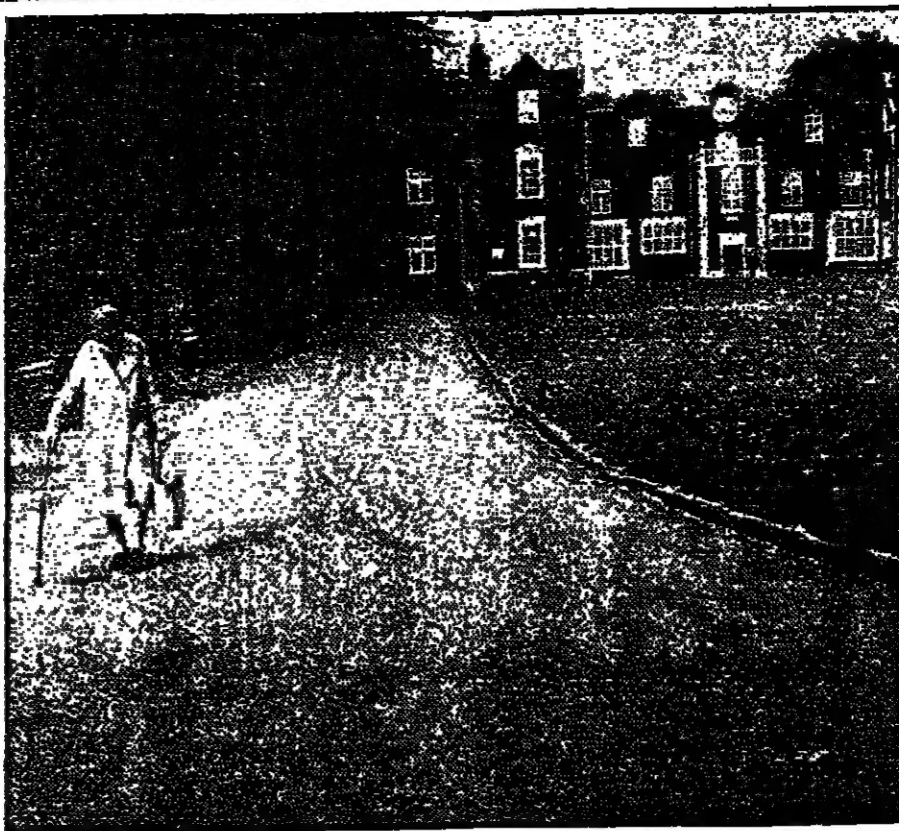
group, which supplies the main outlets in eastern England and the North. Though most pigs are now sold under some kind of direct contract, the weekly pig market at Ipswich is still one of the most important in the country. The local cattle trade, however, is not as flourishing as it once was, though still fairly large.

Suffolk during the nineteenth century developed its own breeds of horses, cattle and sheep. The Suffolk sheep has become the most widely used of the Down breeds, especially for crossing, and has spread to most parts of the world. Ipswich is still its flockbook centre, and the annual show and sale of ram lambs is a great occasion for breeders from all parts of Britain and Ireland. High prices are the norm.

Red Poll cattle, also for long recorded and regulated at Ipswich, have dropped out of fashion, and the breeding of Suffolk Punches, like that of other heavy horses, is now in fewer hands than of yore. Woodbridge is the official centre of that breed, but Ipswich was until about 1960 its sale centre and the site of the spring stallion show which opened the annual breeding season.

Punches remain one of the attractions of the Suffolk Show which, like most others, has ceased to be permanent and has settled down on a permanent site—the heathland south-east of Ipswich. For a couple of days in early June it brings together both town and farming communities in a typically English fashion.

Though far from geographically central in the region it serves, Ipswich, despite recent changes in the patterns of agricultural trade, is still the place to go for other services—banking and credit, merchandising, valuations, legal advice and matters concerning the National Farmers' Union at county level. These activities constitute a substantial part of the town's business.



The contrasting architecture of an ancient port. This Tudor country house in Christchurch Park, now a branch museum, is built on the site of the Priory of Holy Trinity. Right: the glass-walled offices of Willis Faber and Dumas.

## A militant's nightmare

by Monk Matthew

Industrially, Ipswich is an employer's dream and a militant unionist's nightmare. There has not been one crippling strike this year, nor any other year that anybody can remember. The only recent history of industrial action worth recording was the Ransomes & Rapier uprising of 1972.

That year, the 700 employees with their wives and children and an appendage of loyal townsfolk marched through the streets in protest.

At the time Ransomes & Rapier belonged to Newton Chambers, whose reaction to a £750,000 loss on a £4,500,000 turnover was to write off the company, jobs and all.

At the eleventh hour the firm was bought by Central and Sherwood, who from a list of candidates installed Mr Robert Perkins in the managing director's seat, and Mr Perkins, generally hailed as the leading man of Ipswich industry (it has several), has lifted the firm to a 1976 trading profit of £2,612,511 on a turnover of £19,170,085 with the same workforce.

This is small compared with 1978's expected turnover because R & R has restarted production of giant walking draglines which it dropped in the mid-1960s, and with the world expansion in open cast mining, orders being negotiated by R & R run into nine figures. The first completed dragline, part of a £12m order, is this month being shipped to America.

Although this is a spectacular example, it is representative of the spirit and climate of management and workers in Ipswich manufacturing industry generally, particularly engineering.

Much of the management and many of the directors have come to Ipswich from the Midlands or other industrial centres where industrial relations are rough and tough. They are marked by an appreciation of the workers, and a keenness and zest which sees the numerous industrial associations, federations, branches, societies, seminars and local activities extending from the Ipswich Engineering Society, founded in 1899, and the Suffolk Productivity Association to the Export

ers' Club and the Chamber of Commerce.

The town's 75,000 workers include 25,500 women, and although East Anglians are said to be among the lowest paid in the country, there is the inbred attitude to work and management which comes from an agricultural ancestry, which has developed into industry gradually preserving a character which is in contrast to towns centred on heavy, union-dominated industries.

The strength of Ipswich's economy lies in its industry's remarkable diversity. According to the town's jobcentre there are 1,500 employees, more than 1,200 of them employing less than 20 people. Manufacturing employs 30 per cent (23,000–40,000 in engineering) is the biggest group, and although there are four industrial estates of recent origin, old-established firms remain the backbone and reflect the diversity.

The list of these includes Ransomes, Sims & Jefferies (agricultural machinery), Reavell (compressors, part of the CompAir Group), Ransomes & Rapier, Crane (fluid control equipment), BSP International Foundations (piles and pile-driving), Delta (M.B.) (non-ferrous metals), Cordage (structural), Pauls & Whites (maltsters and animal feeds), John Player (see Churchman's cigars), Wm Brown (timber), Fisons (fertilizers), Harris (foods), Phillips & Piper, Wm Prentice, Jagger (clothing), W. S. Cowell (fine colour printers), Cranfield (flour

millers), Dickson, R. E. H. Kennedy, Tibbenthorn, Titchmarsh & Goodwin, Winch (furniture), Tookes (bakeries), Rola Celsion, G & M Power Plant (electrical) and the only company which—under directions from its American parent—company pending current takeover by the NEB—is making redundancies: Bull Motors.

All the major companies are producing annual reports which are always "records" over previous years, and the common recurring feature is "exports"—for which Ipswich, with its own expanding port authority and Harwich and Felixstowe docks, both near by, in the mainstream of EEC and other sea traffic, is advantageously placed.

This has seen much of the available space on industrial estates taken by national firms for warehousing. There are four. The oldest, the 80-acre Hadleigh Road Industrial Estate, developed over the past 15 years or so by Taylor Woodrow provides 24 freehold warehouses, factories, Post Office sorting and British Road Service parcels depot. The Ipswich Engineering Group Training premises and an office block.

Ransomes, Sims & Jefferies began their warehousing estate on land adjacent to their own factories about two years ago—30 acres, of which about 10 acres has been completed in a firm all unemployed come from the building industry, which Phillips & Piper, Wm Prentice, Jagger (clothing), W. S. Cowell (fine colour printers), Cranfield (flour

building starts this month on a second phase which, according to Oxborrows, local estate agents, will start with 38,000 sq ft for letting at £1.30 a sq ft, and this speculative building of similar units will continue.

On the Bass Hill estate, also handled by Oxborrows, nine small buildings from 1,900 to 3,250 sq ft have so far been built and seven have been let. An Ipswich Co-operative Society plan, it will provide 130,000 sq ft when fully developed, and a second phase scheduled to start soon will produce 10 buildings from 3,000 to 8,500 sq ft for letting at £1.30 a sq ft.

The Whitehouse Road estate, developed by Ipswich council, covers 90.75 acres. Construction is the only industry seriously affected by unemployment. Paradoxically, several industries, notably engineering, are being held back for want of skilled workers, and at least two firms are negotiating with the council for houses to accommodate workers they hope to bring in from other areas.

The manager of the Jobcentre, Mr John Thorpe, says: "Because of its great diversity of industries, unemployment was a negligible factor in Ipswich, including school-leavers, until the end of 1972."

"Today there are 3,500 vacancies, and a quarter of all unemployed come from the building industry, which Phillips & Piper, Wm Prentice, Jagger (clothing), W. S. Cowell (fine colour printers), Cranfield (flour

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## Port's success obscured by sailing barge image

by Donald Black

Even the port industry is surprised to learn that Ipswich stands high in the container league. Its sailing barge image obscures the fact that the port is a co-terminus of the Orwell/Stour complex, which has become second only to London for British cargo traffic.

The West Bank Terminal on reclaimed land near the head of the Orwell estuary, shows one aspect of how Ipswich has transformed itself from a regional to a national port. Unit load business is concentrated at the new terminal, leaving Cliff Quay on the opposite bank with more elbow room for conventional cargoes, many of them destined for West Africa and the Middle East.

Containers through the port last year totalled 54,461, measured in 20ft-long units. That was 43 per cent up on 1975 and this year has seen another rise. Ipswich cargoes total 2,500,000 tonnes, with an increasing proportion taken by valuable general trade and less by bulk commodities such as fuel. Trailer capacity will go up significantly this December when North Sea Ferries introduces a newly-built ship for its daily service between the West Bank and Europort, The Netherlands. It is the Norsky, product of a South Korean yard. A British crew is being flown out to bring it to Ipswich.

Ipswich port is neither nationalised nor controlled by private enterprise, but run by a public trust. The

old Ipswich Dock Commission came into being in 1837 and within five years had created a 10-acre wharf dock, for many years the biggest in Europe.

Commissioners were mainly councillors and port users, worthy and progressive, always eager to extend and improve the quays. By 1973, however, the system of appointments was thought unsuited to the intensely competitive and specialised transport industry and the commission was superseded by Ipswich Port Authority.

The authority is a more professional port management, yet says representative of the interests in the port, not least its labour. One member is Mr Peter Partridge, district officer of the Transport and General Workers' Union. The port gives him little trouble.

Mr John Evelyn, chief executive of Ipswich Port Authority, said: "We involve ourselves in new trade before it comes to the port and then removes possible areas of disagreement. If we know what to expect, we can anticipate problems."

The system certainly appears to work at Ipswich, where there has not been a strike over any local issues for more than six years. That, moreover, is in a port which participates in the much-criticised National Dock Labour Board scheme. Teams of management and workers travel to Rotterdam, Gothenburg and elsewhere to help to keep the port in touch with the latest trends in shipping.

"When we go abroad we go as one body representing Ipswich", one of the shop

stewards, Mr Robert Peake, said. "We think as a team and the best deal possible for this port. We believe we are a special workforce—not special in the human sense, but specially trained. Ninety per cent of our men are skilled as drivers of Tugboats and forklifts and in lashing."

Our ways complete favourably with other scheme ports. Here a conventional ship can be turned round in two days whereas other ports might take eight. We have kept piecework, which means the faster we go the better it suits ourselves, management and the customer."

Ipswich earnings are good, but they result from flexible working that might not always be appreciated in the big and often bitterly divided ports.

Complexities of the dock labour scheme, as well as still worry people in all ports, especially in East Anglia, where it is regarded as divisive. Even unregistered labour has risked unpopularity by saying so to their union. But Mr Peake said: "When change comes here there will be a smooth transition because we already work well with other employees."

Normal joint committee meetings settle matters, but there is a quarterly meeting as well to talk about opportunities for the port and to establish as far as possible the long-term aims of management and labour.

"We have proved that our long-term aims are identical", Mr Evelyn said. "Once that is established, day-to-day problems can be seen in a different perspective."

Cooperation of that kind helped the port to achieve a net surplus of £355,598 last year.

Creation of the West Bank Terminal has made life easier for Geest North Sea Line, which has crossed the river from across quarters on Cliff Quay and now offers facilities that match those of its other new terminal, at Rotterdam Unit Centre.

The line started with Dutch horticultural produce, but this perishable cargo today accounts for less than 1 per cent of containerized cargo from Rotterdam, the rest having been lost to roll-on roll-off operations.

Geest's success in going for general cargo in a big way after this setback is all the more noteworthy for having happened in the most competitive sector of North Sea trade. Development of Freightliner rail facilities at the terminal assists both Geest and Lovell Line, which ships containers to and from Flushing and Amsterdam.

Ipswich has also shared in the upsurge of trade with developing countries, loading conventional cargo ranging in size to heavy plant, some manufactured within sight of the port.

Although situated inland, Ipswich is not an expensive place to reach. Ships going to the coastal ports of Felixstowe or Harwich, for example, pay pilotage rates for the London district, but not if they are bound for Ipswich.

The author is shipping correspondent, East Anglian Daily Times.

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## The need is to make visitors linger

Cecil lives in a hamlet 11 miles from Ipswich. He was once the local poacher but is retired now. He likes to relate how he once entered a field with his snare and the locals tried to catch him.

Creeping in from all directions they met in the middle, but Cecil had vanished. Once more he had outwitted them. He is now part of the furniture in the local shabby public house, where his memory for such tales becomes remarkably acute when he has been offered a pint of his favourite brew laced with gin.

Cecil lives in the next hamlet and has never lived anywhere else. Now over 60, he bicycles to work down the lane, his cap pulled down over one ear, and looks after the pigs on a small farm, a job he has done for the past 32 years. Cecil is supremely happy.

Such characters can be met in countless communities in the area. They are very much a part of the rather nebulous appeal of East Anglia to visitors—the gently rolling country of Akenfield, with its wide open skies, magnificent sunsets and the strange kind of light that inspired so many of Brontë's finest water colours.

The East Anglian Tourist

Board, which has an office in Ipswich is more likely to be asked about the most picturesque spots which, because the pressure of people undermines their beauty, are not heavily promoted.

Lavenham, richest of the medieval towns, has pride of place. Its endless wealth of half timbering is only marred by the coaches that stop in front of the Guildhall. Kersey, much smaller, has a tower at the bottom of its hill and a fine church on the top, and its single street has been almost unchanged for 400 years.

Pressure of people in the Constable country along the Stour has made it necessary to operate a one-way system in the lanes leading to Fladford Mill and Wilby. Wilby's cottage—the lovely set piece, which from one angle or another seems to have been the subject of every other painting by this artist. Another artist associated with this area is Thomas Gainsborough, whose house in Sudbury is now a museum.

Many visitors come for the quiet watchwork of countless villages built up over the centuries before planners were thought of. Cavendish, where a fine white wine is made, has a classic village green, as does Long Melford.

near by but embellished by a stately home, Melford Hall, and an outstanding church with flushwork decoration, another local speciality.

Notable stately homes open to public

Ickworth and Haveringham Hall are other notable stately homes open to the public and the castles at Framlingham and Orford are designated ancient monuments. Orford has the additional attraction of the Corn Exchange, such as oyster and fresh oysters may be sampled at a simple restaurant in the village square.

Another attractive square, with one of East Anglia's best restaurants is Bideston, where diners at the Bow Window can watch themselves before the flames in the massive open fireplace. The goal for gourmets is Hintonham Hall, the stately home turned into what must be Britain's grandest restaurant by Robert Carrier, whose cuisine and wine has almost if not quite match the scale of the architecture.

All these places are within easy reach of Ipswich and there is no better tourist centre, particularly if you like the sea and wish to combine it with listening to music at Aldeburgh. Until

recent times people in the town appear to have been slow to realize the tourist potential.

According to Mr Peter O'Meara, the enthusiastic manager of The Post House just outside Ipswich, the town is losing millions of pounds by not promoting itself as a tourist centre in foreign markets.

The Townsend Thoresen ferry service from Zeebrugge and the Tor Line service from Gothenburg brought 134,000 visitors to Ipswich last year and nearly all of them must have passed through Ipswich. Increased cargo handling has also meant more business traffic.

The question is to delay that traffic in Ipswich, on the basis that it is a natural resting point after entering the country by the east coast ports and an attractive tourist centre in its own right.

Once a visitor has arrived, he is given every possible help. The tourist office has a wide range of literature in several languages and runs a hotel booking service. The East Anglian Tourist Board also has an office in the town but is caught between the competing interests of all the tourist spots in its wide-ranging area.

Earlier this year Mr O'Meara formed the Ipswich Hotel Association as a first step towards coordinating tourist interests, and the Chamber of Commerce publishes a useful shopping guide. Steps are being taken to set up a body under a chairman to be provided by the borough council. Mr O'Meara feels that promotion abroad is the next step—at the ports, on ferries and in British Tourist Authority publications.

Ipswich itself is not short of attractions. The famous football team has drawn fans from as far afield as Sweden. Four cinemas, an excellent regional film theatre and a live theatre are complemented by special events at the Corn Exchange, such as boxing and international table tennis. The Corn Exchange, a Victorian building, has been cleverly converted for conferences of up to 900 delegates and smaller groups can be accommodated in the same complex, the town hall and some of the hotels.

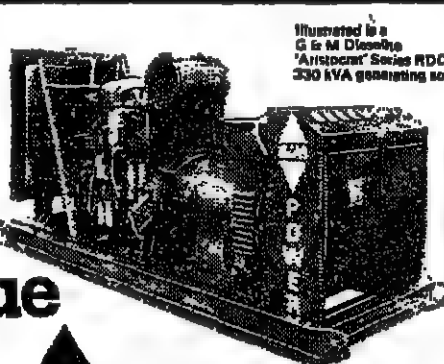
If some of the promotional funds could be diverted into selected conservation projects, old buildings would take on a new lease of life and pedestrian precincts would make shopping much pleasanter and more lucrative for retailers.

As yet amenity groups and tourist interests have opened no dialogue. If they do, life in Ipswich could be better for both tourists and residents.

G. W.

The football club is not the only first division team in Ipswich

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## THEATRES

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## SPORT

## Football

## Britain may be left with only three

By Norman Fox  
Football Correspondent

Only one British club can go into today's European club competitions with absolute assurance. Approaching Liverpool, the European champions, have what seems an unassailable 5-1 lead over Dinamo, of Dresden, in the European Cup, but the others are either defending their positions or are in danger of elimination none more so than Manchester United with four goals to haul back against Porto at Old Trafford.

Celtic, in the European Cup, and Aston Villa, in the UEFA Cup, should go forward to the third round through not easily but there are justifiable fears for Glentworth, Ipswich Town and Newcastle United as well as Manchester United. Glentworth, the comparatively small champions of Northern Ireland, have the most formidable task of all, going to Juventus, in Italy, already a goal down. Yet losing by only 1-0 in the first leg was a brave performance and the heart of the Italian national team.

For the majority, these European matches offer a chance to look beyond domestic disappointments. Even Celtic are nearer the bottom than the top of their league and have won only one away game. They play away to Lazio in Salzburg with a slender 2-1 lead and one must reflect that the team have been in a state of disarray since the sale of Delaplace to Liverpool, a reminder of Ajax's deterioration after they released Cruyff.

Manchester United, who are now showing brighter play and hold a three-goal lead over Real Sar, in Belgium, have been out of the time zone since a broader base. After three successive defeats in which they have conceded 10 goals, Manchester United are one of the teams needing a fluff. Their Cup Winners' Cup second round tie with Lazio, which will provide it in full, although their 4-0 deficit could be reduced, in Portugal, Porto were superb when moving forward.

Dudea, Brazilian, scored three goals and Oliveira and Seminho



Brian Greenhoff (left) is missing for Manchester United but McDermott is recalled by Liverpool.

were breathing in their speed and close control. Their defenders were not as impressive but had no need to be. Porto set out to attack tonight, there will be a feast of goals and entertainment. If United are to survive they will need to tighten their defence and create many more chances than in Portugal.

United's task was made even more formidable yesterday when both Brian Greenhoff and Alan McDermott were ruled out after training. If United score early, there could be a contest, but tonight victory would be staggering even by their own fine European achievements.

The match of the round is the Cup Winners' Cup tie between Belgium where the holders, Hamburg, play the team they beat in last season's final, Anderlecht, who took a surprising 1-0 lead in Germany last month. Since then, Hamburg have dismissed their general manager, Peter Krauth and there have been other managerial changes in the last few days.



Ipswich Town have found a place in the winter sunshine by flying to Las Palmas for their UEFA Cup tie but the Spanish League team are unbeaten at home this season.

Ipswich Town have found a place in the winter sunshine by flying to Las Palmas for their UEFA Cup tie but the Spanish League team are unbeaten at home this season. The heat is on Ipswich in several ways, they may well lose their lead, Las Palmas lost 3-0 to Barcelona at the weekend but their manager said that that was expected and had no bearing on the game.

A 4-4 draw at Everton last Saturday heightened Newcastle's woes. The team were 2-0 down in the first leg and will have to play to their average form to avoid a humiliating defeat. The team's manager, Peter Krauth, said that the team were 2-0 down in the first leg and will have to play to their average form to avoid a humiliating defeat.

## No room for the Anfield architect

From John Hennessey

John Toshack, the architect of Liverpool's stunning 5-1 victory over Dynamo Dresden in the first leg of the European Cup, is now in a difficult position. He is the man who has built Liverpool into a team that can win the European Cup, but he is also the man who has built Liverpool into a team that can win the European Cup.

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## Aston Villa plump for attacking policy

From Arthur Osman

Aston Villa's task against Gornik Zabrze today in their small, distant stadium is not as easy as it seems. The national area in Katowice, has been made harder by Poland's sound progress into the World Cup. The Villa game has led to a quickening of the pulse and a lift to the spirits.

There are no worries about Cropley and Mortimer in the midfield, the form is particularly good. Villa's proven strength in such situations, meaning an attacking policy from the outset, the object being a quick goal to confound Gornik even more.

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## Luton call the tune but finish badly

By Tom Gorman

Manchester City's Luton Town 9. History should have been made at Luton last night. Luton Town, of the second division, have never gone beyond the third round of the League Cup, yet the fourth stage of the competition could scarcely have been more unlikely than it did in the last quarter of an hour of normal time.

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## England U-23 man in Middlesex side

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## Phillips is forgiven and regains his place

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## Cricket

## ICC took action to prevent imitators of Packer

By Philip Webster

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## Athletics

## Britain call for more drug controls

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## Boxing

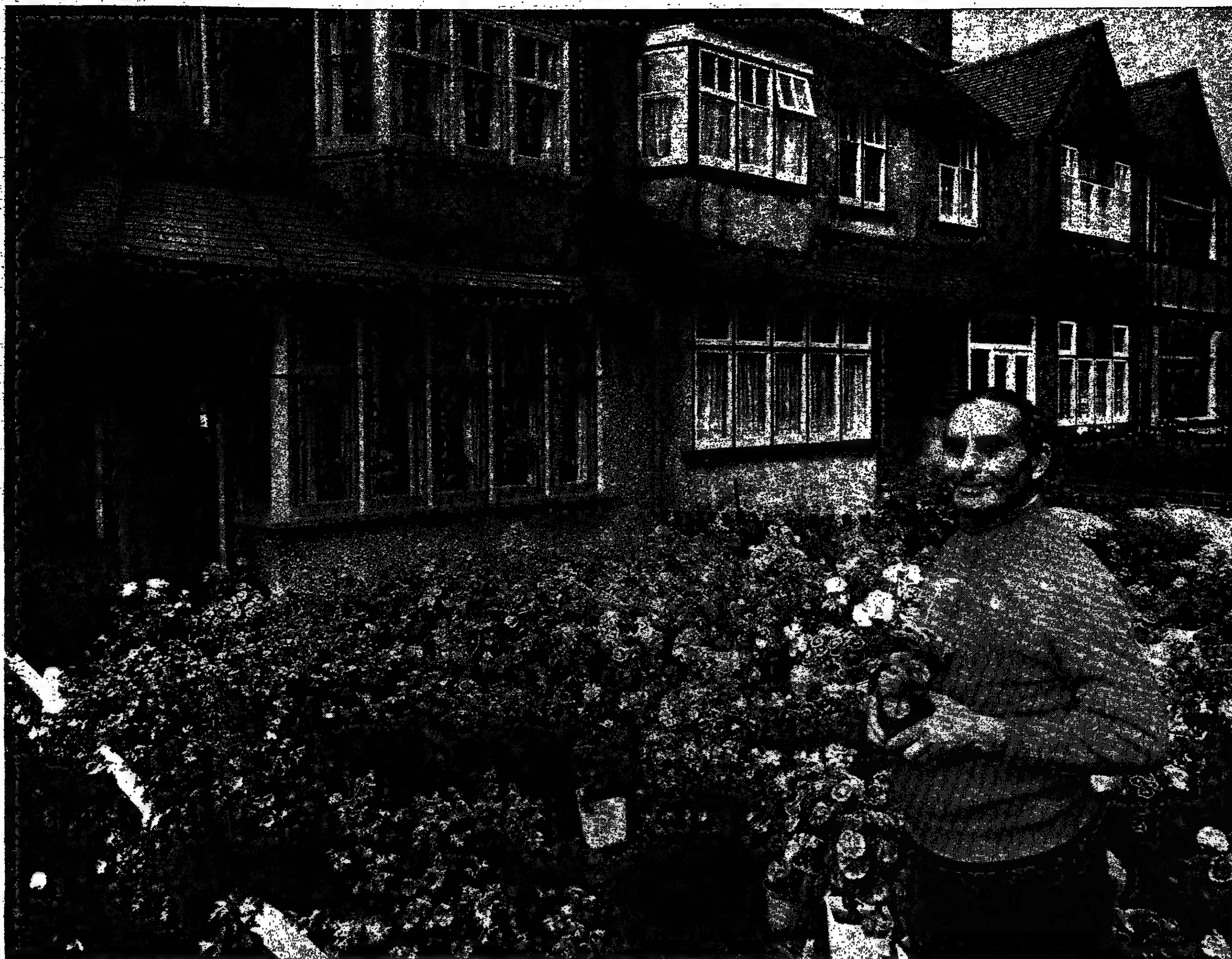
## Minter is tired of being promised the world

Alvin Minter, the former European lightweight champion and challenger for Kevin Finigan's British title at Wembley next Tuesday, yesterday threatened to retire if he was not offered a world title fight. Minter, who is a student at St Mary's College, Twickenham, comes in for an injured Scottish international, Wilson, Middlesex, run-up-up.









## Without Jim Wood where would Pelargoniums be today?

Pelargoniums, says Mr. Wood, is the correct name for geraniums. And he should know. He has devoted the best part of his seventy-five years to pelargoniums. He loves them, passionately.

He has spent his time discovering new ways to propagate them, how best to make them thrive.

He has developed no less than sixty entirely new varieties, written books on the subject and for his services to the cause has been made the Honorary Secretary of the British Pelargonium Society.

In addition he has what must be the most colourful garden in South London.

Jim Wood still feels he has a lot to do. He would devote another lifetime to pelargoniums if he could.

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Why the pitmen said no to a tailor-made gateway out of confrontation

# On collision course now as the miners plunge the pay policy into darkness

The miners' vote to reject the obvious way out of a pay confrontation shatters all the assumptions about wage restraint and casts doubt on the ability of the Government to retain its "special relationship" with the trade union movement.

Rarely can a union president have had such an unappealing task as that faced by Mr. Joe Gormley yesterday. He had to admit that his entire political strategy, based on defusing coalfield unrest through a self-financing productivity deal, had failed.

The president of the National Union of Mineworkers has espoused the cause of production bonuses since elected to office, and the second, humiliating, defeat of his policies at the hands of the left must give rise to serious anxiety about the ability of the Cabinet to win through this critical period.

The figures speak for themselves. In the militant coalfields, miners have responded overwhelmingly to their area leaders' call to reject pit incentives in favour of a battle over their basic wage. They have rejected the recommendations of the executive committee of the NUM to accept the argument that wages should be directly linked to output.

All this comes at a time of falling production in the mines. Despite big pay rises won after the convulsive stoppages of 1972 and 1974, the men have not increased output in line with the ambitious targets set by the tripartite Plan for Coal agreed by ministers, the National Coal Board and the unions in 1974.

Massive investment in the pits, making

the United Kingdom coal industry probably the most mechanised advanced in the world, has been accompanied by falling output.

Production in the first 29 weeks of the Coal Board's financial year starting on April 1 was 54,686,000 tons. For the comparable period last year it was 55,910,000 tons. In the last week for which figures are available, ending October 15, output totalled 2,218,000 tons by comparison with 2,224,000 in 1976. Output per man-shift has also steadily declined, from 44.8 cwt in 1975 to 43.5 last year and 42 cwt at the last tally.

Stocks of coal at the pithead and inside the gasps of power stations are down substantially to just below 30 million tons, partly because of falling productivity. And the downward trend in production suggests that these reserves will be depleted faster than is normal at the beginning of winter.

Against this background, the men have chosen to say "no" to the tailor-made gateway out of a confrontation. Quite apart from the emotive arguments of whether greater effort as the face would put "blood on the coal", the political considerations surrounding their wages cannot have been ignored by miners in the ballot.

In the militant areas, the propaganda effort was directed away from the acceptable method of getting more money through increasing output. This was dismissed as "paying for your own wage increase". It was directed instead towards the pay claim, which inevitably brings in

its train a conflict with the TUC and the Government.

Such a fundamental break in the logic of wage restraint is bound to have wide repercussions in the Labour movement. It can only strengthen the resolve of those groups—such as the firemen, the train drivers, the "dirty jobs" town hall employees and lorry drivers—who are looking for a plausible way through the Government's 10 per cent limit.

The Cabinet is therefore faced with a challenge to its incomes policy founded not only in the miners' mistrust of "piecework" but in a highly-organized political threat to its last electoral trump card—the link with moderate union leaders that has delivered consent to rule over the past two years.

This will read across to other sectors of employment, and politically-sensitive bodies like the policy-making national committee of the engineering workers' union that meets in two weeks' time will not be slow to pick up the electric pace of events.

The first mining festival is to be held in Blackpool this weekend, to celebrate 30 years of nationalization of the industry. It is billed as the social event of the year, with more fireworks on Guy Fawkes day than the Queen had for her jubilee celebrations. It events follow the precedent of recent years, it will be fireworks for the miners, and candles for the rest.

Paul Routledge  
Labour Editor

## The Statistics of Militancy

Area	Total	"YES" (%)	"NO" (%)
Yorkshire	47,644	11,080 (23%)	36,564 (76%)
Nottinghamshire	25,250	15,208 (60%)	10,042 (34%)
South Wales	21,572	3,643 (17%)	17,929 (83%)
Officials and Staff	14,369	11,849 (82%)	2,520 (17%)
Durham	13,433	8,449 (63%)	4,984 (37%)
Scotland	13,154	2,255 (17%)	10,899 (83%)
Midlands	11,182	6,019 (54%)	5,163 (46%)
Derbyshire	9,069	3,419 (37%)	5,650 (62%)
North-Western	7,422	4,045 (54%)	3,377 (45%)
Northumberland	5,863	3,819 (65%)	2,044 (35%)
Durham Mechanics	5,036	3,806 (75%)	1,230 (24%)
Scottish Enginemen	4,108	1,003 (24%)	3,105 (75%)
Power Group No. 1	3,973	3,016 (76%)	957 (24%)
Cokefitters	3,427	2,043 (59%)	1,384 (40%)
South Derbyshire	2,687	1,912 (71%)	775 (29%)
Leicestershire	2,603	1,837 (70%)	766 (29%)
Kent	2,201	632 (28%)	1,569 (71%)
Northumberland Mechs	1,992	1,523 (76%)	469 (24%)
Cumberland	755	361 (48%)	394 (52%)
Power Group 2	1,279	818 (64%)	461 (36%)
North Wales	893	597 (67%)	296 (33%)
Durham Enginemen	717	566 (79%)	151 (21%)
Total	190,535	87,901 (46%)	102,634 (54%)

\* Area "NO" votes.

Bernard Levin

## History's verdict: keep the persecutor out of historians out of Britain

I have devoted a good deal of attention, one way and another, to the visits to this country of representatives of the Soviet Union and her empire. Among the worst cases are those of Shelepin, then chief extirpator of the rights of Soviet workers, fawned over by Mr. Len Murray and other TUC leaders, Boris Ponomarev, one of the most brutal of all Soviet tyrants, honoured guest of the Labour Party's National Executive, and Bohuslav Choupek, Quisling "Foreign Minister" of Czechoslovakia, officially invited by the British Government.

Sometimes these visits are justified on grounds of *raison d'état*; sometimes it is said that they are the fruits of an agreed exchange of visitors, and the British hosts are not in a position to exclude particular individuals, however vile or even criminal their record (and all three of the ones I have mentioned above certainly have such histories). But there is in our midst at this moment a man whose record is such that, though one or more of the standard excuses may be offered for his presence, he has so violated all the canons of acceptability that his being here, under whatever auspices, is inexcusable.

His name is Václav Král; he is here under an exchange agreement between the British Academy and its equivalent in Czechoslovakia. He is an historian; he is also a falsifier of history and of historical documents alike, and the principal instrument of repression against Czech scholars. His real job, indeed, can be properly described as that of a persecutor; what is more, he uses his powers not only in behalf of his masters and their ideological requirements but for his own private ends, pursuing those who have not followed the Party line with no greater vigour than they who have had the temerity to draw attention to shortcomings in his own work.

Král's activities as an historian have been largely confined to falsifying the official Soviet line on the 1938 Munich agreement and the subsequent Nazi seizure of Czechoslovakia, his thesis, in book after book being that the heroic Soviet Union was ready and eager to come to the aid of Czechoslovakia but was prevented from doing so by the imperialists of Britain and France. For his unwavering devotion to his Soviet masters he has been amply rewarded: not only has he held high official academic posts, and had his articles and books sponsored and published on a massive scale, but he has been awarded the Order of the Patriotic War, the highest Soviet honour, and has been granted access to historical files and archives, a privilege he has doubly abused, by falsification or suppression of the material, and by preventing other historians from pursuing their own research in the same areas. He has, I may say, carried his habit of doctoring the records to Britain; in a recent work based on earlier research in the Public Record Office (his present visit to Britain is by no means his first, though I trust it will be his last) he altered one part of a crucial letter and omitted another, vital, part, knowing, after all, that he was safe from criticism in Czech publications. (His forgery was exposed in the TLS by J. W. Bruegel, but that review will not be seen in Czechoslovakia.)

The lengths to which Král goes in his vindictiveness against scholars in his own country who have attempted to correct his falsifications may be measured by the controversy he had with one of the editors of the Czech literary magazine *Past and Present*. Emanuel Mandler, in 1963, Král published a book glorifying the 1948 Soviet seizure of Czechoslovakia, and Mandler criticized Král's fraudulent use of the documents; considering that this was four years before the "Czech Spring" it is clear that Mandler's criticisms must have been of the mildest, and could certainly not have included any denunciation or even question-

ing of the Soviet coup; yet Král, who by the way was Director of the Institute of History for European Socialist Countries, forced Mandler's resignation in revenge.

But Král's corruption as an historian is the lesser of the two crimes which, in effect, constitute his entire professional life. The greater lies in his role as chief enforcer of the Soviet line, the vicious persecution of honest Czech historians.

During the brief Dubcek regime of 1968, Král, when he saw which way the wind was blowing, resigned the directorship of his institute, thus punishing himself in a position to thrive after the inevitable suppression by the Soviet Union of Czech liberation movement. The institute, closed in the wake of the imperialist invasion of Czechoslovakia, was reopened (under the more appropriate title of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Institute) shortly afterwards, with the obedient and useful Král in control as director of the body; he was also appointed head of the Department of Czechoslovak History at Charles University in Prague, some of the department's members having attempted, during the Dubcek era, to tell some of the truth about their subject and thus shown that they needed somebody over them who was fully aware of the inappropriateness of any such action.

In 1970, the purge of Král's former colleagues at the Historical Institute began. Král led it, driving out of academic life no fewer than twenty Czech historians, many of whom are now employed as labourers or in other menial occupations. Not only has Král acted as chief persecutor during the purges; he has also published, as required, pamphlets denouncing the victims.

Král's zeal has at times carried him even further than in 1972, for instance, at a conference of historians, he declared that the brutal purges of the 1950s did not go far enough, because some "bourgeois" historians stood up to help bring about the events of 1968; he appears to be working to destroy the entire present generation of Czech historians, and has got quite a long way towards his goal, to judge from the fact that by 1975, at the International Congress of Historical Sciences held in San Francisco, a list was produced of no fewer than 145 historians in Czechoslovakia undergoing some form of persecution. (There were 27 historians among the first wave of signatories of Charter 77.)

And yet this scoundrel, a traitor alike to his country, his calling and his colleagues, is the guest of academe in Britain, comes and goes here, is given the run of British historical resources (and, prospectively, them to his political purpose), and no doubt rubs shoulders with honourable scholars from this country and others.

There is a case—I have frequently cast doubt on its ultimate validity, but I recognize its strength—for arguing that exchanges of professional, artistic and other visitors between free and unfree countries benefits the unfree at least in the long run. There is also a case for the argument that governments, and to a lesser extent quasi-public or altogether autonomous bodies of international standing, can not be too scrupulous about whom they invite from tyrannical nations. But there is surely no case for entertaining a man like Václav Král, treating him as a genuine historian, and—the final insult to the men and women he has hounded—recognizing him as a representative of Czechoslovak academic life. If the body which acts as his host is unable, because of its exchange agreement with Czechoslovakia or the Soviet Union, to refuse to bring him here, the Government should, next time he indicates his intention of visiting Britain, refuse him entry.

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## The last-minute drama that made Leo Amery the brains behind the Balfour Declaration

November 2 is a red letter day in the Jewish calendar—but how red? The argument about the importance of the Balfour Declaration to the progress of Zionism and the development of Israel has been going on for the past 60 years.

On November 2, 1917, the then British Foreign Secretary, Lord Balfour, who, as Arthur James Balfour, had been Tory Prime Minister some 15 years earlier, sent a brief note to Lord Rothschild:

Foreign Office, November 2nd, 1917. Dear Lord Rothschild: I have much pleasure in conveying to you, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, the following declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations which has been submitted to, and approved by, the Cabinet. His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object. It being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in other countries. I should be grateful if you would bring this declaration to the knowledge of the Zionist Federation.

Yours Arthur Balfour.

The letter is typed on an ancient typewriter, even for that time. "Yours" and "Arthur Balfour" are added in longhand, with "Yours" sporting a blob instead of an S. The original of this letter was presented by the late Lord Rothschild to the British Museum. After the dispatch of this note, the world was never the same again.

I quoted the document verbatim because it belongs to the category of documents that have been killed by their popularity. Everybody knows about the Balfour Declaration. Few have ever read it in its complete text.

One thing has to be said before we embark upon the text itself. Britain had a coalition government at the time, the British always have one during a major war—and David Lloyd George was a very strong Prime Minister. Without his full support and backing, Balfour could never have written his note to Rothschild—whether he was a Zionist or not, and no matter how good his knowledge of the Bible was.

It is not clear whether the declaration had intended to convey its text to one of those classic compromises which leave ample room for various interpretations (shades of Dr Henry Kissinger). Historians and poli-



Left, Leo Amery: "sheer agony" as the War Cabinet meet. Right, Balfour with Lloyd George: they were not sure what the declaration meant.

ticians, scholars and biographers have since dealt with this text according to taste, as it were. The argument is endless. In fact, Balfour himself (he died in 1930) and Lloyd George (who died in 1945) were not sure what their declaration meant, though both are on record as saying that they were proud of it.

No document in the annals of modern history has been so much analysed, dissected, interpreted, praised, abused, condemned and celebrated as the Balfour Declaration. Yet, we shall never know for sure whether Balfour had in mind a Jewish state. And if not, what did he have in mind?

There is no doubt that the Balfour Declaration—and the British Mandate over Palestine, granted at San Remo in 1920 by the League of Nations—gave Zionism a new impetus and speeded up the development of the country "from an arid wasteland into a blossoming garden", as Churchill put it. Incidentally, there was another Anglo-Zionist who supported the Balfour Declaration,

and he was perhaps the greatest of them all.

But it was not a beginning. In Jewish mythology, the Messiah was born on the day the Temple was destroyed. The return to Zion is part of the Jewish faith. More realistically, the first Jewish colonies had been established in Palestine 40 years before the Balfour Declaration. Again, and equally pertinent, the first Zionist Congress took place 20 years before Balfour.

In fact, the declaration itself acknowledged the existence of a Zionist Federation; Lord Rothschild was asked to convey the declaration to the ZF. To say that the Balfour Declaration was a beginning is, therefore, wrong.

On the other, it was vitally important for the Zionists to have the openly declared good will of His Majesty's Government in 1917. Large parts of the world map were red at that time—the British Empire was still intact. To Jews everywhere, the declaration was a dream come true.

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We had not only Lloyd George and Balfour, Churchill and Crumley-Cole, but also Neville Chamberlain and Malcolm MacDonald, Bavin and Attlee.

Thus, in this anniversary year of the Balfour Declaration, we must preserve a sense of proportion in our assessments. This brings me to the real author of the Balfour Declaration, the man who actually wrote that text. Over the years, a name would be suggested, and the suggestion would be followed by a denial or disclaimer. I discovered the true author in a remarkable interview with the late Leopold Amery, who used to be Secretary to the War Cabinet in the first World War and a senior member of the government in the last war.

Leo Amery died in 1955, at the age of 82. One interview took place a short time before his death. His Zionism went back to the days before the Balfour Declaration, and he lived to see the Jewish state.

The following is Leo Amery's story in his own words, mostly. You see, long before I be-

came a politician and minister in various Conservative administrations, I used to be a kind of civil servant. I worked at the Cabinet Office in the First World War. Actually, I was Secretary to the Cabinet. The famous text of the Balfour Declaration, the one you don't seem to like, and I don't like very much either, was actually written by me on the back of an old memo. I wrote it in a great hurry, which one should never do. But I had no choice. There was no time for stylistic considerations.

The date was October 31st, 1917. The War Cabinet was going to have a meeting in an hour's time at which the final draft of a declaration relating to Palestine, Zionism and Jews in general was to have been approved. But we had no text. The idea was there all right, but it was not finally formulated. For weeks we had arguments, quarrels, denials, confirmations, consultations, secret chats with various interested parties. We knew what we wanted, roughly.

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## Of larrikins and old coots and sleepy herrings

Compared to other parliaments modelled on Westminster our House of Commons is occupied by a sumpy pambly, for when it comes to unparliamentary expressions.

The latest volume of *The Table, the Journal* of the Society of Clerks-at-the-Table in the Commonwealth Parliaments, lists the disallowed expressions of 1976. As you might expect, Australia (with eight Parliaments) comes top, with New Zealand close behind.

Ignore the obvious ones, like bastard, blackmailer, blood-sucker, crook, liar. For me, the local tang comes through in phrases like "diatribe of crap" (Victoria), "the larrakin for South Perth" (Western Australia), "the old giggling Gertie Opposition Whip" (New South Wales), "shut your mouth, you white-haired old mug" (Queensland), and "let me put it in monosyllables" (St Lucia).

The New Zealand crowd is pungent: "bundle of bald-headed old coots"; "effeminate gis-

gles"; "he has just run out of fingers" (of a Member confused in his counting); "old daddies in his political morons"; "the Red Reverend, representative in this country of the Communist Party"; "racist".

Intriguing is the entry from Zambia—"they are sleeping like herrings in tomato sauce", coming from the same assembly where the Speaker ruled that to call someone "Genghis Khan" was unparliamentary.

There is something delicately insulting about "he has improved on that, because he is not telling lies" (New South Wales) and "I withdraw the word vicious, but maybe malicious might be better" (St Lucia).

We are left wondering which Government office was "the Wee Willie Winkie Department" (New Zealand). There is something more definite about "thug", "judas", "Jew-hater", "guttersnipe", "loud-mouth", "scab" and "ratbag".

"That is an untruth", ruled out of order in New South Wales, sounds positively polite by comparison.

## Something daring, the continental

What (or indeed, who) brings together Europe, music and yachting? You guessed, my old friend Edward Heath. Or, to put it another way, what has the Black Dyke Mills Brass Band got in common with a track (one out of nine—get it?) entitled *Morningcloud* conducted by Maestro Heath?

It is, of course, a long playing record, to be released on November 19 by RCA (price £2.49) and entitled *European Brass*. It is not, as business brasses might suppose, a tale of German and Frenchackers, but music for brass by nine different composers with the British (in the loosest sense) offering being the aforementioned track, the score for which was specially composed for Mr. Heath by Robert Farnon.

Mr. Heath is guest conductor of the Band and when he launched the record last night made it clear that he rather liked brass bands. The *BDMBS* (for short) has 20 times won the title of premier brass band in Britain and represents the cloth manufacturing company John Foster and Son, who export lots of super mohair to Europe. So the company thought it ought to put something back. The disc was recorded in Huddersfield, which only goes to show that Mr. Heath and Sir Harold Wilson are getting very close together.

More on the battling bards

Norman Mailer has fought before the one I reported in the *Diary* last week. Mrs. Mailer, shouting "you blanky Vix" at him, and struck him vehemently on the jaw. The two bards battered and batted each other for some time before they could be separated by un-sporting publishers.

## THE TIMES DIARY/PHS

Personally I'd prefer a warning of when they're about to switch on.



A stuffed owl has disappeared from an exhibition in Nottingham's Victoria Shopping Centre. The show is devoted to vanishing wildlife.

## Sweet charity turns sour

Old soldiers are razing their sabres in Sussex this week. It is all because the Chichester diocese, which takes in all the county, has chosen Poppy Week to hold fund-raising events in its 400 parishes to help restore the 900-year-old Chichester cathedral.

Leading the rattling for the Royal British Legion is Major-General Henry Larder, DSO, aged 70, president of the Sussex branch. He says there is a gentleman's agreement throughout the realm whereby other charities do not poach on Poppy Week preserves.

Ironically, the general believes the Friends of Chichester cathedral, who help to raise cash for the noble edifice.

Leading the rattling on the other side is Sir John Gullim Scott, the cathedral's administrator. And thereby hangs another irony.

He is unrepentant. He does not believe the door-to-door Poppy sales will be affected by the bring and buys and coffee mornings of the cathedral lovers. I hope both sides win.

## Marriage guidance at the gallery

If you are tiring of the great debate about the divorce law, why not involve yourself in the other one re-erupting at the National Gallery? The motion is: who are the couple in "The Arncliffe Marriage" by Jan van Eyck?

Is it the eponymous Italian merchant and his better half? Or is it Jan and spouse? Or is Jan merely one of the two figures reflected in the famous convex mirror? The lady looks pregnant, but could it not be the fuller fashions of the time? And if she is expecting, could the child she is carrying be Solomon in pre-glory days?

That last theory is a new one on me, but it is put forward in all seriousness by Zdzislaw Kepinski, who emphatically states that the picture shows David and Bathsheba.

In the pamphlet you get at the Jan van Eyck exhibition—the latest of the Gallery's excellent Pamphlets in Focus shows—Aksentii Smith, one of the deputy keepers, disagrees that the painting shows a marriage ceremony at all. His fascinating theory, supported by many clues, is that it is about the whole marital relationship—brotherly, marriage and domesticity.

It took a perspicacious young lady from the press office to make me realize that the dog in the foreground is not reflected in the mirror. The debate continues, but now with a new, canine slant.

Sir Emilie Littler, the theatrical impresario, has sent me such a devastatingly logical suggestion that I feel I must share its benefits with you. Horologists are always telling us, he says, that it is damaging to turn the hands of clocks and watches backwards and yet, the week before last, with the ending of 1977, the press, radio and television were exhorting us to do precisely that. Would we not be better advised, he wonders, to advance all chronometers eleven hours? So grateful to Sir Emilie and I that I may even stifle my instinctive antagonism towards Jesus Christ Superstar at his Palace Theatre and part with good money at the box office.





New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## THE MINERS' NO

It had begun to look deceptively easy, getting back to orderly collective bargaining after two years of restraints. Some productivity arrangements might have seemed a little dubious, but at least the decencies were being observed. But the miners' ballot shows how insecure were the hopes raised by Ford, Leyland and the police. Yesterday's rejection of the productivity scheme throws the miners' union back on the inordinately large pay claim adopted by its annual conference last summer. If the plan had been accepted, with the substantial rewards it involved, the claim would never have been seriously pressed. It included pay increases of 90 per cent for face workers and a breach of the twelve-month rule. If the miners are able to lay hands on even half of what they demand, the hope of general moderation in pay settlements will be faint.

For some opponents of the scheme, the opportunity to vanquish the last remnants of official wage restraint was as strong an incentive as any effect it might have had within the industry itself. Most of those who voted must have given less weight to political considerations, though their actions were no doubt influenced by the energetic and adroit campaign mounted by the left wing on the union. If they voted as they did mainly out of suspicion of the scheme, the ballot result would not necessarily indicate readiness to press the pay claim to the utmost.

Productivity schemes providing effective incentives to each pit or coal face easily evoke fears of the old piecework system which encouraged a man to break his health and disregard safety precautions for the sake of a bonus. The proposed

arrangement minimized these dangers. But by its nature it would have brought greater rewards to some than to others, and exact benefits could not be predicted in advance. Opponents took advantage of these uncertainties to claim that the gains, represented as amounting to about 30 per cent, would be negligible. In fact it is more likely that they would have been much greater than the supposedly self-financing nature of the plan would have justified. Many feared that the bargaining strength of their union would be reduced as local factors became more important. Even some prominent moderates like Mr Len Clarke opposed the exact details of the plan while accepting the principle.

But it would be unrealistic to put too much weight on these factors. The vote went broadly in line with the political balance of each area, and every miner as he voted must have known very well that rejection would bring the 90 per cent claim to life. The ballot is clear evidence that the union is continuing to grow more militant. A success of this kind adds further conviction to the claims of the left. Mr Gormley, no militant, declared immediately after the result was announced that he would raise no more productivity proposals and that 10 per cent went nowhere towards solving the industry's problems.

That is bargaining talk, of course. It remains to be seen where, between 10 and 90 per cent, Mr Gormley has fixed his eye. The bargaining over this claim is sure to be bitter and complex. The TUC will this time be exerting its official pressure on the side of the Government (which, if there is a strike,

means that the miners cannot count on as much help from sympathetic fellow-unionists as they had in 1972 and 1974). Mr Callaghan is faced with the dilemma of accepting a destructive violation of the pay guidelines, or of adopting a stance uncomfortably reminiscent of that of Mr Heath. The guidelines are not mandatory, of course, but a gross defiance of them would deeply affect all the bargaining yet to come in a season that has scarcely begun.

The force of the miners' claim rests entirely on their industrial strength. The inflation that they fuelled has robbed them of some of the gains they grabbed in 1974, but they are still among the leaders in industrial pay rates, and the industry faces no recruitment problems. The Coal Board is heavily burdened with costly new projects and is likely to make a loss this year. But coal retains a price advantage over oil, and the economic and environmental advantages of developing our most important domestic fuel resource remain overwhelming.

But even the miners are not exempt from the economic constraints that apply to every other group of workers. Any wage increase that they exact must be fully passed on into the price of coal: there can be no question of the Government's financing it. The collapse of hopes for the productivity increases on which the NCB's huge investment plans are based must make its reappraisal necessary. Defeat, if not abandonment, of some proposals must be considered. The miners' actions cannot rob coal of its economic importance, but they must be taken fully into account as a factor limiting the pace and scale of its development.

## IT WOULD BE BETTER TO STAY

The decision of the United States to leave the International Labour Organization, one of the main institutions in the United Nations system, comes in spite of pleas for it to stay in from Britain and other industrialized countries, and in spite of doubts in the State Department about the wisdom of the step. For the ILO itself, the results will be dramatic. The organization will lose a quarter of its annual budget—the American contribution—and will have to make cuts of some 20 million dollars in its activities.

Originally founded in 1919, the ILO is unusual for being the only international organization which brings together employers, workers and governments. When it meets at its headquarters in Geneva, delegations from each of its 135 members come in three parts and, in theory at least, each part acts independently of the others. Together they have produced a long list of conventions and recommendations on different aspects of relations between employer and employee. Not all of them have been fully complied with by any means, but there is no question that they have influenced legislation in a large number of countries. In Britain, for instance, legislation in the past few years on such subjects as maritime employment, arbitrary dismissal and equal pay has taken account of conventions adopted by the ILO.

American dissatisfaction with the ILO is expressed most strongly by the AFL/CIO, the main union grouping in the United States, and has been brewing for several years. In 1970 the United States cut off

its contributions to the ILO for a time because of complaints that it was coming too much under the influence of the Soviet Union and other communist countries. The latest crisis came to a head in November, 1975, when Dr Kissinger, then Secretary of State, wrote a letter to the ILO giving the statutory two years' notice of the United States' intention of withdrawing.

His letter made four complaints about the ILO. He criticized the politicization of the organization, reflected in a resolution adopted in 1974 which criticized Israel for its treatment of the Arabs in the occupied territories. He accused the ILO of being selective in the countries it censured for the violation of human rights. He argued that with the increasing membership of developing countries, and the presence of the communist countries, the principle of tripartite representation was being eroded, because groups supposed to represent workers or employers voted the way their governments told them. Finally, he said that due process was being abandoned because of disregard for the ILO's own conciliation procedures, seen as a way of filtering out political issues.

Many other delegations, not least the CBI and the TUC in Britain, agree with much of the American case. But they argue, with some reason, that the best way to deal with the ILO's shortcomings is not to turn one's back and walk out: reforms should be carried out from within. They are also concerned that the

American walkout will weaken the case for a "western" approach to employment problems, particularly at a time when the ILO is giving most of its attention to the countries of the developing world. They tried to influence their counterparts in the United States, but without success. When it came to the point, the AFL/CIO and the United States Chamber of Commerce were both in favour of withdrawal, and they overrode objections from the State Department when the issue was brought before President Carter.

The decision was an unfortunate one, and it is to be hoped that the Americans will change their minds before too long and return to the ILO. The organization, after all, reflects the world as it is, like it or not, and it has even shown some response to American complaints. Since the letter from Dr Kissinger there have been no resounding political resolutions of the sort that the Americans, and others, object to—a sign that strong words, spoken judiciously by a country that wields the influence of the United States, can have their effect. At a time when the Americans are showing more concern than ever before for the developing world, as well as for human rights, it is strange that they should walk out of an organization that is very much involved in both. At one time, there was similar pressure for them to leave the United Nations itself, because of frustration with the Third World, but it was resisted. It is a pity they have not taken the same line over the ILO.

## Hanging Turner's paintings

From Mr Derek Chittock  
Sir, It may be debatable whether or not Somerset House is a suitable place in which to honour the debt we owe to Turner. But I think some of the technical objections raised to the Tate Gallery Trustees to its possible use should be put in perspective.

It is only in the last few decades that picture conservation standards have reached the punctilious heights of our leading galleries. These standards reflect an increasing knowledge in the care of paintings. But it should be remembered that all Turner's paintings, apart from a number of specific water colours, have survived for a century and a half without the help of sophisticated technology.

On the other hand permanent and irreversible damage has been done to many Turners by bad restoration. Some of this damage was recently demonstrated in a lecture to members of the Turner Society by Mr Hackney of the Tate Gallery restoration department. No damage to a Turner painting seems ever to have been caused by fire or lack of humidity control.

It was also clear from this lecture, which was concerned with the technical problems of restoring Turner paintings, that however skilled the restorer, a constant hazard is always present due to Turner's use of thin glazing layers of oil with perhaps a resinous medium. Most people would accept the risks involved in cleaning as being slight and more than outweighed by the fact that the public can thus be made to see works in pristine condition and without the adverse effects of dirt and yellowing. However, by the same token, the Tate Gallery Trustees should consider taking some risk in other directions if it means that we can do more for the public. Finally, if Somerset House does present a fire hazard to paintings, I

am left wondering why the Department of the Environment and the Tate Gallery Trustees did not protest long ago against the persistent use of the building by people. Yours faithfully, DEREK CHITTOCK, Fernhill, Oak Hill Road, Sevenoaks, Kent.

## Britain and South Africa

From Mr Richard Luce, MP for Shareham (Conservative)  
Sir, Your editorial and Lord Chalfont's article (October 31) on South Africa highlight the agonising choice which now faces the Western nations with regard to their relations with South Africa. I have just returned from a parliamentary visit to the United Nations and it is clear that we now face a crunch decision as to how we can best contribute to the prospects of peaceful evolution between the races in South Africa.

For the recent acts of repression by the South African Government and the consequent decision of the Western Powers to support a mandatory arms embargo lead us to the crossroads. Do we take the signpost which is marked "sanctions and isolation" or do we take the direction marked "dialogue and contact"? Which of these two approaches is most likely to contribute to the reconciling of the fears and aspirations of the European, the Coloureds and the Africans and to bring about peaceful change?

I have no doubt that we stand a better chance of making a constructive contribution by the policy of contact. But for those of us who advocate such an approach, we must insist that Britain uses her influence positively. She has a large investment in South Africa. By being in the vanguard of good employment practices, British firms can do much to enhance the position of Africans and

to set the trend for the improvement of earnings, social conditions, training, housing and education. The British Government has established a code of practice to which British companies in South Africa are expected to adhere. The European Economic Community have now accepted a code of conduct covering all member countries.

The British Government must take a major lead in deciding with European countries and business leaders how we can put teeth into these codes of practice. For this could force the pace of change. We must make it clear to South Africa that a failure to advance the political and economic position of the Africans would be contrary to our joint interests and would play into the hands of the Soviet Union.

But let us do this in a manner which is constructive and statesman-like, and humble in the sense that we cannot dictate the precise nature of the solution. Yours faithfully, RICHARD LUCE, Joint Secretary, Conservative Foreign Affairs Committee, House of Commons.

## Coeducation at Cambridge

From Mr Nicholas Tyndall  
Sir, Women at Jesus (letter, October 27) will be nothing new, for the college was previously the nursery of St Radegund. How appropriate it would now be for the college to revert to its original name of The College of the Blessed Virgin Mary, St John the Evangelist and the Glorious Virgin St Radegund. Let us hope history will not repeat itself, for apparently discipline in the nursery became more and more lax till only two nuns were left and one of those had a bad reputation! Yours faithfully, NICHOLAS TYNDALL, 22 Hillmorton Road, Rugby, Warwickshire.

## The law and race discrimination

From Mr Mark Bonham Carter

Sir, There is room for serious and genuine debate on the limits of legislative competence as to the extent to which the law can be used to fully employed to tackle social problems. One such area is race relations and there are grounds for scepticism about the effectiveness of the law in this field in the US and the UK. The debate was not seriously joined by Mr Butt in his article with the somewhat bizarre and sensational heading "Immigration and racialism: the monsters are just waiting to fight" (October 27). He does not appear to be familiar with the legislation in question, with the reports of the Race Relations Tribunal, nor with the studies of PER which has surveyed on two separate occasions the extent of the discrimination which the law is intended to check.

Legislation on incitement to racial hatred is a much more debatable issue, particularly in its present form. But it must be pointed out, not for the first time, that this was never a matter for the Race Relations Board, nor is it now a matter for the Commission for Racial Equality. It was and is a matter for the police and the Attorney-General.

Mr Butt asks us to believe that race relations has become a danger because it has been built up "over the years" by the hegemony of "liberal" opinion. Discrimination against minorities, racial prejudice and bad race relations are not confined to this country nor to the present day. One need look no further than pre-war Germany, the US, Northern Ireland or South Africa. I find it difficult to believe that Mr Butt thinks that it was the hegemony of "liberal" opinion which produced anti-Semitism and the concentration camps in Nazi Germany, or the condition of the blacks in the US, discrimination against Catholics in Northern Ireland or the present policies of the South African Government.

He is of course right when he says that good race relations "can only be achieved by the individual's own sense of his duty to other men". But how is this to be achieved? Mr Butt offers no answer, not least because he has not attempted to imagine, still less to achieve, the consequences of consistent and substantial discrimination on the individual or groups who are its victims. The evidence at our disposal indicates fairly conclusively that if things are left as they are, race relations and their in race relations policy of laissez faire merely helps to establish and entrench discriminatory practices.

Race relations in this country are not wholly bad. There are a number of symptoms of change for the better though these are usually done, rather than made, by individuals. "The bad news" is that it is indubitable that we have not kept up with expectations of those born in this country or wholly or largely educated here, whose parents emigrated from the Caribbean or the sub-continent of India. To meet these expectations, not less, but more needs to be done as was recommended by the CPRS report, which, if I were to use Mr Butt's highly coloured language, would say was suppressed. What does not help to avert the dangers Mr Butt foresees is an article such as his. Yours faithfully, MARK BONHAM CARTER, 49 Victoria Road, W8, October 31.

## Tobacco substitutes

From Mr S. E. Arnold

Sir, In his letter published on October 28 the Chairman of Gallaher Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of the American company, American Brands Inc, said, and I quote: "The tobacco industry must take a large part of the blame" for the disappointing performance of substitutes.

Mr Stewart-Moore is entitled to his opinion but he is in no way speaking for the tobacco industry, certainly not for Imperial Tobacco Limited. Further, his letter is inaccurate when he suggests that smokers were being encouraged to move away from low tar smoking. Our advertising copy for the Wills brand President had been designed to do exactly what we understood from Dr Owen, when he was Minister of Health and Social Security, the Government wanted us to do, i.e. to use our brand switching powers to lead smokers down the tar scale. We have never as a company suggested that anybody should move up the scale.

Mr Stewart-Moore is also incorrect when he states that his is the only company that has tested both NSM and Cytrel. We have thoroughly tested both materials and chose to market only products containing NSM. Yours faithfully, S. E. ARNOLD, Secretary, Imperial Tobacco Limited, Lombard Street, London, E.C.4, November 1.

## German extremists

From Mr Allan Yahraes

Sir, An observer on the scene likes Sir, Women at Jesus (letter, October 27) will be nothing new, for the college was previously the nursery of St Radegund. How appropriate it would now be for the college to revert to its original name of The College of the Blessed Virgin Mary, St John the Evangelist and the Glorious Virgin St Radegund. Let us hope history will not repeat itself, for apparently discipline in the nursery became more and more lax till only two nuns were left and one of those had a bad reputation! Yours faithfully, NICHOLAS TYNDALL, 22 Hillmorton Road, Rugby, Warwickshire.

## The revaluation of sterling

From Mr Rowland J. Gee

Sir, The attitude of the CBI towards a strong pound is frankly defeatist and negative. Just for how long will they think that a weak currency automatically generates sales rather than the emphasis being on good products produced well, on time and up to date in terms of design? Do they think that fine companies, in our own field, such as Burberry's, Aquascutum, Daks sell abroad so successfully because the pound is weak and that if it appreciated by 5 per cent sales would suffer? Nonsense.

This country's experience of excellent imported luxury goods from West Germany and Japan totally paid to their argument. Rather than whine at the Government they should preach to manufacturing industry to technically improve their output and productive performance so that it equals the standard of foreign goods, the standard of which we can be proud of an equally strong currency. Yours faithfully, ROWLAND J. GEE, Director, Cecil Gee International, 39-45 Shaftesbury Avenue, W1, November 1.

## Buying U.S. securities

From Mr Andrew Dalton

Sir, Mr Healey may boast of the tax cuts announced last Wednesday but for sheer mismanagement of the proceedings in the foreign exchange market, which culminated in the revaluation of sterling by 4.1 per cent today (October 31), is amazing. For the last nine months, almost alone among major central banks, the Bank of England has been supporting the United States dollar. In the first nine months of this year (data is not yet available for August and September) the Bank of England bought \$5.1 thousand million of United States Government Securities, nearly 46 per cent of all foreign net purchases.

These British purchases were nearly twice as much as the purchases by all of OPEC put together and to July alone this country bought \$1 thousand million of the \$1.4 thousand million acquired by foreign accounts. Not content with increasing our own budget deficit the Government has been financing a substantial proportion of the United States deficit also.

## Composers' rights

From the Chairman of the General Council, Performing Right Society  
Sir, It may well be, as suggested by Mr Clement Freud and others (October 29), that the company law rules about disclosure of information to shareholders require amendment. But there is no need for amendment for their criticism of the Council of the Performing Right Society, if the full facts are understood.

The PRS members entitled to vote are those whose royalties from the Society have reached a certain level—and this level is published. The disclosure of the names of voting members therefore involves divulging the names of those members who have, and more particularly, those who have not, achieved a known level of financial success.

The member named in Mr Freud's letter—Mr Trevor Lytleton—requested a list of the voting members. He was informed that his request would be considered at the next meeting of the General Council but he did not wait for this to happen: he applied at once to the High Court for an Order that the list be furnished to him. His application was refused by a Registrar of the Court. Mr Lytleton then appealed to a Judge who reversed the Registrar. In the light of these differences of judicial opinion, and following counsel's advice, the PRS Council wishes to obtain an authoritative ruling from the Court of Appeal and this appeal is now pending. In a paid advertisement in your newspaper on September 21, 1977, Mr Lytleton announced that he would not contest the appeal. The decision to appeal was taken on the issue of safeguarding confidentiality in respect of members' professional earnings. It was not taken to prevent Mr Lytleton (or any other member) from lobbying the voting members; indeed the Council itself circulated to the voting members two communications from Mr Lytleton prior to the Society's annual general meeting in June. Moreover, on that occasion an opportunity was given to non-voting members to make their views known; and Mr Lytleton was among those who spoke. When his resolutions were then put to the vote they were totally rejected, without even finding a seconded.

The letter from Mr Freud and others also refers to the Society's 1976 administration expenses of £2.9 million. This represents 13.6 per cent of the Society's total receipts and is the lowest expense ratio of all major performing right societies in the world. The letter also states that £152,866 was expended during 1976 on loans to executive officers. This is not correct: the figure quoted represents outstanding balances of loans made to senior staff over the past nine years; during 1976 there were no repayments of some £20,000.

Detailed financial and other information, far in excess of the statutory requirements, about all aspects of the Society's work has been published in the *Performing Right Yearbook 1977* and in other documents issued to members. A copy of the Yearbook will gladly be made available to anyone who wishes to examine this matter further. Yours truly, ALAN FRANK, Chairman, General Council, Performing Right Society Ltd, 29-33 Berners Street, W1, October 31.

## A feast for Pharisees

From Mr Edwin G. Noble

Sir, Your leader "A feast for Pharisees" (October 29) seems to confuse two issues—the quality of Christian charity we should show to the faults of others and the qualifications we can rightly expect for particular jobs. A person who suffers from dyslexia is not thereby less worth while as a human being, but you would probably not offer him a post as a proof reader (short though you appear to be of that necessary help). However much we sympathize with the plight of dyslexics, we would be unwise to make one a treasurer.

When we choose the best 600 people to govern us out of a population of 60 million we are entitled to expect them to be outstanding in every respect. We should of course be hypocrites if we did not accept the same standards as we apply to them, but the best should be very good indeed. Yours sincerely, EDWIN G. NOBLE, 83 South Drive, Chorltonville, Manchester, October 31.

From Mrs Daisy Hall  
Sir, How good to read of your attitude to the predicament of Mr Jeremy Thorpe and his family. The media are making the most of the possible homosexual relationship between Mr Thorpe and Mr Norman

Assuming British Government purchases of United States Government Securities have amounted to \$8 thousand million so far this year—and the figure could well be higher, and ignoring the appreciation of sterling against the United States dollar up to yesterday, the cost simply of today's 4.1 per cent revaluation of sterling is equivalent to £180 million on this one investment alone. Not bad for a day's work. Yours faithfully, ANDREW DALTON, Political Officer, The Bow Group, 240 High Holborn, WC1, October 31.

## A permanent wages policy

From Lord Brown  
Sir, Professor Jaques in his letter of October 27, commenting on your editorial article (October 24), focuses on the essential point about future wage policy. We must have a national long term policy. Does anyone seriously believe that next July we shall be any more secured against violent wage inflation than at the end of phase 2? It is absurd to assume that we require a national policy only in selected years and that somehow everything will be all right in other years. The principles governing a future wage policy must be:

(a) Government must decide the total available for increasing the national wage bill.

(b) The TUC and other powerful groups of employers must be invited to decide the differential division of this total between the nation's different types of employment. No other way of dividing the kitty in a way which will stick is available.

(c) Within the parameters so established, each local unit of every large employing enterprise must be given the authority to split up their local kitty in any manner which can be agreed upon by representatives of all groups in that local unit.

(d) The principle must be recognized that if a sustainable adjustment to a pattern of differential pay is to be achievable, then it is essential to obtain agreement to the adjustment not only of those who benefit from it, but also of those who do not.

Through the process of delegation described it becomes possible to maintain a total control over the national wage bill without freezing differential rates of pay as much bitterness and strife at the present. Yours faithfully, WILFRED BROWN, 23 Prince Albert Road, NW1.

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The letter from Mr Freud and others also refers to the Society's 1976 administration expenses of £2.9 million. This represents 13.6 per cent of the Society's total receipts and is the lowest expense ratio of all major performing right societies in the world. The letter also states that £152,866 was expended during 1976 on loans to executive officers. This is not correct: the figure quoted represents outstanding balances of loans made to senior staff over the past nine years; during 1976 there were no repayments of some £20,000.

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Scott, whereas it is the possible involvement of Mr Thorpe in the plot to murder Mr Scott which is the serious crime, needing investigation. Mr Thorpe has publicly denied both these allegations. Surely now he and his family should be left in peace.

I only hope that your leading article (October 29) will encourage people and the rest of the media to take your fair and compassionate view. Yours faithfully, DAISY HALL, 173 Piccadilly, W1, October 30.

From Mr Christopher Layden  
Sir, The spirit in which you view Mr Thorpe's plight (leader, October 29) is wise and charitable. God knows the man has suffered, and there is no Christian but must have sympathy with him. Yet politicians invite judgement, and it is perfectly right for the public to try to find out about those matters which will affect their choice.

Yours faithfully, CHRISTOPHER LAYDEN, 53 Dublin Street, Edinburgh, October 29.

From Mr David Morgan and Mr W. Harvey Cox  
Sir, Are we alone in thinking that the real scandal of the Thorpe affair is his treatment by the mass media? Yours, DAVID MORGAN, W. HARVEY COX, Department of Political Theory and Institutions, The University of Liverpool, Roxby Building, Liverpool, October 28.

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## Changing the BBC wavelengths

From Mr I. F. Baillie

Sir, Your report (October 28) of the BBC's intention to relegate Radio 4 to the long wave band next year cannot be allowed to pass without protest. What proportion of the radio sets now used by your readers is in fact equipped for long wave reception? None of the four sets in this household happens to be. Surely this is the first step in a plan to kill off Radio 4. Yours faithfully, IAN BAILLIE, 4 Grange Loan Gardens, Edinburgh, October 29.

From the Reverend Caryl Micklem  
Sir, When the first heard of the proposed changes, Radio Three's loss of 464m was put down to the conference table intransigence of Albania. Now your report (October 28) that the scheme is designed "to make the services available to more people".

Since most listeners to Radio Three "will need to tune to VHF at night", that programme will become unobtainable after dark by most motorists and many valley dwellers, and unendurable by those (of whom I cannot believe I am the only one) who are subject on VHF to violent oscillation of signal intensity, due to wave-echo, every time an airliner passes—every 90 seconds, here.

We are becoming all too well accustomed to being deprived of the amenities of civilized life one by one. It is made even more sizzling when our loss is presented to us as a gain and we have to pay £3m for the privilege. Could they not have waited till 1984? Yours faithfully, CARYL MICKLEM, The Manse, Allen Street, W8, October 28.

## Stationery Office costs

From Professor R. J. C. Atkinson  
Sir, Mr Albert's article on the Stationery Office (October 24, p3) prompts me to hope that the reform of its accounting procedures may lead to a reduction in the overhead costs of some of its scholarly publications. As a member of two Royal Commissions on Ancient and Historical Monuments, I know that the retail price of a typical volume of a country inventory of archaeological sites and historic buildings is currently set by HMSO at around £25. The actual cost of printing and binding is about one quarter of this sum, and the book-seller's margin accounts for another quarter. The remaining half represents overhead costs, and this despite the fact that much of the editorial work which would otherwise fall to the publisher is undertaken by the Commissioners and their permanent staff.

These inventories are essential working tools for archaeologists and architectural and social historians, but at this price few individual scholars can afford them, and even academic libraries must think twice before they buy. Thus their availability is restricted, sales diminish and printing runs of future volumes are curtailed, so that an even larger share of the fixed overheads is borne by each copy: a classic example of a vicious spiral. Though I write without their knowledge, I know that my fellow Commissioners will accept that a better informed apportionment of costs will allow the Stationery Office in future to sell these volumes at rather less than four times the cost of production. Yours faithfully, R. J. C. ATKINSON, The Old Rectory, Wrentham, Dorset, October 24.

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## Silencing burglar alarms

From Mr E. M. Nicholson

Sir, Following my letter which appeared on September 5, 1975, in which I confess to brutally silencing an uncontrolled burglar alarm, some enlightening correspondence ensued. Our Chelsea friend, Scott, elicited from the Department of Environment that they had some action under consideration. My own more drastic action heralded two years of peace and quiet in Upper Cheyne Row, but the nuisance is now breaking out again. This very weekend we had to cut the cable of one of these clamorous devices, with the telephoned permission of the absent owner, and shortly afterwards another which went on non-stop for at least seven hours, with the usual inaction by the local police, was finally silenced after midnight by a party breaking down the front door of the house in question. (Perhaps I should add that, while warmly approving, I was not a participant this time.) Pending effective parliamentary intervention, I am even more convinced that the would-be law-abiding citizen is left with no realistic alternative if he is to vindicate his natural and common law right to peace, quiet and sleep.

May I again express the hope that among the coming crop of private member's Bills will be one making it an offence to install one of these wilful noise pollution devices (1) without a tested cut out to stop it within at most half an hour, on pain of £100 fine for every hour of din thereafter, and (2) without posting on the door a notice of trustworthy keyholders who can be contacted close at hand (if not the police) to turn off one of these highly unreliable mechanisms which goes wrong in the owner's absence. Lawyers and bureaucrats who are still thinking in terms of long-winded complaint procedures, rather better forget them. The offence against public peace is immediate, strident and incessant, and any acceptable remedy must be immediate too. If those who profit by creating this public nuisance have not the wit to get together fast and find a way to end it they will only have themselves to blame if the final solution entails putting them out of business. Yours faithfully, E. M. NICHOLSON, 13 Upper Cheyne Row, SW3, October 30.



## Cooking

### Katie Stewart Giving the game away

Casserole of pheasant is excellent for a dinner party, because it gets over the problem of carving the birds at the table. A slow cooking method such as this means you know the pheasant will come out tender and not at all dry, and it does not matter whether the birds are young or old (you cannot always tell, if they are ready trussed from the butcher or supermarket). A good sized pheasant will provide 3-4 portions, but on average the birds offered for sale are smaller than this.

Try slicing, very thinly, 2 carrots, 1 onion and 2 celery stalks and put them in a bowl. Add a bay leaf and a seasoning of salt and pepper. Now bring to the boil in a saucepan 4 tablespoons wine vinegar and 4 tablespoons water (1 pint mixed together) and pour this over

the vegetables. Let the mixture cool, then pour it over a brace of trussed pheasant. Leave for several hours, turning and basting the birds occasionally, or even overnight if you wish.

Lift the birds from the marinading liquid and tie 4 thin back bacon rashers over the breast of each one and put them in a casserole dish. Pour over the liquid and vegetables, cover with a lid and slow cook them for 2 hours in an oven at 300deg F or gas mark 2. Baste occasionally and when quite tender, lift from the casserole, remove the bacon and carve them into nice pieces for serving. Press the vegetables and liquid through a vegetable mill and put into a saucepan. Blend 1 teaspoon flour into 1 pint soured cream (or use fresh double cream soured with a teaspoon of lemon juice) and slowly stir into the vegetable mixture. Bring to a simmer, stirring to get a smooth sauce. When thickened, check seasoning and pour over the cut-up pheasant flesh. You can do the same thing using apple, celery and onion—the acid sharpness of the puree mixed with cream makes a delicious sauce for the birds.

Other cooks I know follow a similar method, cooking pheasant in a little wine with a bouquet garni for flavour, and when they are tender leave them until quite cold—then pheasant is easiest of all to carve into nice pieces and it means you can lift away any traces of fat from the gravy. Make up the wine liquid with stock from the giblets, boil it

well and reduce to get the quantity and flavour you like and then thicken it into a gravy with a blend of butter and flour. Check the seasoning and use this gravy as a medium for reheating the pheasant before serving.

Long spurs on the back of the legs on a cock pheasant indicates an older bird. It is hard to tell with the hen pheasant, but the beak should be supple and if you hold the full weight of the bird on the lower beak it should bend or break. If you intend to roast pheasant you should be fussy about having this season's young birds. Pheasant has a lean meat which means it can be rather dry if the breast is not covered with bacon rashers before cooking. Spread the birds with a little butter, too, and put a nut of butter inside the body cavity. Place in a hot oven (400-425°F or gas

mark 6-7) and roast for about 45 minutes, basting with hot melted butter. About 10 minutes before the cooking time is up, remove the bacon rashers, baste the birds and dredge lightly with a little flour (a flour dredger will prevent you from being too heavy-handed), baste again and replace in the oven to complete cooking. This is called "frotting" and encourages the skin to brown and crisp a little before serving.

Roast game should be served with a thin gravy made by deglazing the pan with a well flavoured giblet stock and perhaps a squeeze of lemon juice to sharpen the taste. Most people omit the traditional trimmings of fried bread crumbs and game chips, and instead serve one lovely vegetable like braised celery, sweet and sour red cabbage and apple, or a purée of celeriac. Bread sauce

is nice with pheasant and so is a purée of fresh chestnuts. I have had cold roast pheasant carved into slices for a buffet supper, served with a cold chestnut purée and a delicious winter salad of shredded red cabbage, grated carrot and onion tossed in oil and vinegar dressing. Any leftover pheasant from a roast can make a second appearance if you dress it in a well-flavoured sauce and serve it in pastry cases.

If you have a reasonable supply and plan to freeze them, remember that they must hang before freezing. In muggy weather 4-5 days will be enough, but when the weather gets frosty and cold it can be as much as a fortnight. Pluck a nut of feathers from just above the tail and they should come out quite easily.

**Pheasant pate**  
One bird will go farther if you make it into a pate. This mixture includes belly of pork to keep it moist and chicken livers to give it a darker colour.

**Serves 8**  
1 pheasant;  
2lb belly of pork;  
1lb chicken livers;  
1 glass dry white wine;  
1 egg yolk;  
2 level teaspoons salt;  
Freshly milled pepper;  
4 juniper berries;  
4oz streaky bacon rashers.  
Rub the surface of the pheasant

with butter and put to roast in a hot oven (400°F or gas 6) for about 20 minutes. Cool, then lift the partly roasted flesh from the carcass. Trim and cut up the belly of pork—the butcher will cut away the pork rind if you ask him—and trim the chicken livers. Mince the pheasant flesh, pork belly and chicken livers together (once through the machine is sufficient for a coarse texture). Pass a slice of bread through the machine last of all to get out all the bits and stop mincing when the bread appears. Place all the meat in a bowl and add the wine, egg yolk, salt, a seasoning of pepper and the crushed juniper berries. Mix all the ingredients well, your hand is very good for this. Let the mixture stand for about one hour in a cool place.

Pack the mixture into a large greased loaf tin or terrine dish and if you care to put two bay leaves in the base before putting in the mixture, they will turn out on top. Cover the mixture with the trimmed bacon rashers and a buttered paper or foil. Set in a larger roasting tin with about one inch of water up to the sides. Place in a slow oven (300°F or gas 2) and bake for two hours. Allow to cool overnight under a weight and then refrigerate. You will find that a quantity of fat rises to the surface and this can be lifted away along with the bacon rasher when ready to serve—turn out and serve in slices with hot toast or a crisp salad.

### Basic recipe: game pie

A raised game pie could make a handsome centerpiece for a buffet supper table. The shiny brown hot water pastry crust is quite easy to mould. Traditionally, one of those fluted oval game pie moulds should be used, but you can follow the recipe here using a 6in round cake tin with a loose base.

#### Raised game pie Serves 8

23lb hare pieces to provide about 1½lb cut up hare—quantity will depend on the pieces of hare, the back and hind legs provide most meat;  
1 pint wine vinegar made up to 1 pint with water;  
1 onion sliced;  
2 bay leaves;  
1lb fat bacon or streaky rashers;  
1 small onion or shallot minced;  
Salt and freshly milled pepper;  
8 prunes, soaked and then blushed in boiling water for about 3 minutes to loosen the stones;  
1 pint jelly stock—see recipe.  
**For the hot water crust pastry**  
12oz plain flour;  
1 level teaspoon salt;  
4oz lard or white cooking fat;  
2 pint liquid (milk and water mixed).

Place the hare pieces in a basin and cover with the vinegar and water mixture. Add the sliced onion and bay leaves and leave with a plate over the top (to hold hare under the marinade) for several hours. Drain the hare pieces and pat dry with absorbent paper towelling. Using a sharp knife strip the hare flesh from the bones and cut the meat into neat pieces. Place in a basin and add the trimmed and minced fatty bacon, the minced onion, a seasoning of salt and pepper and about 2 tablespoons of the marinade mixture. Remove the prunes and add the prunes in chunky pieces. Mix well.

Sift the flour and salt for the pastry into a bowl. Cut up the fat and put into a saucepan with the liquid. Bring to a brisk boil. Pour at once into the flour and mix with a wooden spoon to a dough that leaves the side of the basin clean. Turn out and knead lightly to a smooth dough. The pastry will be too hot to handle straight away. Place under the upturned plate and leave to cool for 15-20 minutes. Cut off one third of the pastry for the pie lid and keep warm by replacing under the basin.

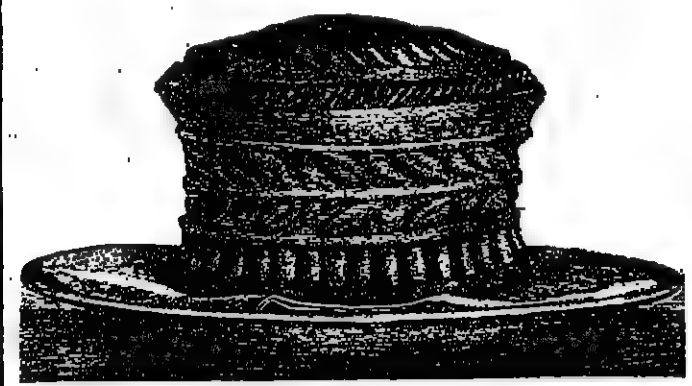
Put the remaining pastry in

side a well greased raised pie mould. Use a knocking press the pastry from the centre to the sides to get rid of any air bubbles. Then, when base is covered, mould the pastry up the sides. Put the four fingers of one hand inside the tin and press the pastry, moulding it up the sides. Make sure there is no thick layer left between the base and sides of the tin and that the pastry has not been pressed too thinly on the sides. Bring the pastry right up and allow it to generously overlap the rim of the tin.

Brush the inside of the pie and the pie rim with lightly beaten egg and then pack the hare filling into the pie. Roll out the reserved piece of pastry for the lid and cover the pie (remember that a good seal is achieved by putting together one damp and one dry surface). Press edges well together to seal. Trim pastry edges with scissors but not too close to the rim of the mould—leave about 1 inch of overlap and then with the hand gently ease this inwards and upwards so that you have a kind of rim. Pinch or flute the edges keeping them up so that the mould will be easy to get off after the pastry has set. Roll and cut the trimmings for a decoration—the easiest way is to cut strips of pastry at an angle (rather like angelica) to make leaves and mark veins on each leaf with the back of a knife. Brush the pie top with egg, then place on the decoration and brush with egg. Cut a cross in the centre to ventilate the pie and tuck the corners underneath.

Place in the centre of a hot oven (400 deg F or gas 7) and bake for 20 minutes. Then lower the heat to moderate (350 deg F or gas 4) and bake for a further 2 hours. During baking, brush with egg to make the pastry shiny and brown. At 1½ hours the pastry will have set, so loosen and remove the bacon, the minced onion, a seasoning of salt and pepper and about 2 tablespoons of the marinade mixture. Remove the prunes and add the prunes in chunky pieces. Mix well.

Brush the sides of the pie with beaten egg and replace in the oven for the remaining 30 minutes cooking time. When cooked let the pie cool. Make up a jelly stock by soaking 2 level teaspoons gelatine powder in 1 tablespoon cold water and then dissolve this in 1 pint stock made from the leg bones simmered with sliced carrot, onions and a little salt. When cold but not set pour it through the hole in the pie—a large sipping tube makes a good funnel. The jelly is necessary because it fills up the spaces where the meat has shrunk and holds it together for slicing. Let stand until the jelly has set before cutting.



### Late supper for four

Reserve this dish for an occasion when you want something original, but not too rich—perhaps a late supper dish after an evening out. Here is a warming dish that can be partly prepared in advance and takes only a few minutes to heat through and serve. A mild curry flavour is one that you will find goes well with most shellfish and you can use peeled prawns in place of scampi if you prefer.

#### Scampi in a curry and cream sauce

**Serves 4**  
2 small onions;  
1 tablespoon olive oil;  
1 level tablespoon curry powder;  
1 level tablespoon flour;  
1 pint stock or water;  
1 rounded teaspoon concentrated tomato puree;  
1 tablespoon sweet chutney or apricot jam;  
Juice of ½ lemon;  
1lb frozen scampi, thawed;  
1oz butter;  
1 (4 fl oz) carton double cream;  
Peel and finely chop one of the onions. Heat the oil in a

saucepan, add the onion and fry gently for about 5 minutes. Keep the pan covered so that the onion becomes tender but does not brown. Stir in the curry powder and cook gently for a few minutes to draw the flavour, then stir in the flour. Gradually add the stock or water and stir until the mixture comes to a simmer. Add the tomato puree, chutney or jam and lemon juice. Simmer, covered with a lid, for about 5 minutes, then draw off the heat. Strain the sauce into a small bowl—up to this stage you can prepare the recipe in advance.

Peel the remaining onion and chop finely. Heat the butter in a frying pan and add the onion. Fry gently to soften and then add the prepared scampi. Toss the scampi in the hot butter for a few moments and the flesh will firm up and turn slightly pink. Add the curry sauce (and any juices that have run from the thawed scampi too) and bring just to simmering point. Cook gently for 1-2 minutes and then stir in the cream. Blend well and just heat through again before drawing off the heat.

Serve hot with buttered rice. You could follow this up with a crisp green salad and for dessert offer a fruit salad or fresh orange and grapefruit segments layered in a bowl with sugar to draw the juices—well chilled this would make a most refreshing end to the menu.

### Quick recipe: taramosalata

This is taramosalata as it should be—with the consistency of whipped cream. Besides providing a delicious first course with hot toast, taramosalata makes a very good sandwich filling with crisp lettuce and can also be blended with hard-boiled egg yolks to use as a stuffing for an egg salad—top with a garnish of black olives. If you have any difficulty removing the skin from smoked cod's roe, place the roe in a basin and pour over boiling water to cover. Let it stand for a few minutes and you will find that the skin has loosened and will peel off quite easily.

#### Serves 6

1 lb smoked cod's roe;  
1 pint olive oil;  
2 tablespoons lemon juice;  
2 tablespoons chopped parsley;

1 tablespoon finely-chopped onion;  
Freshly milled pepper to taste.

Peel the skin from the smoked roe and cut the roe up into small pieces. Place in a basin and spoon over two tablespoons of the oil. Leave to stand for 15 minutes so that the pieces of roe soften. Then stir to mix and press the roe through a sieve back into the mixing basin. Beat until smooth. From now on you treat the mixture rather like a mayonnaise, adding 1 tablespoon of olive oil and then gradually beating in the oil one tablespoon at a time. After half the oil has been added, beat in the rest of the lemon juice and finally the remaining oil. Stir in the chopped parsley and onion and seasoning of freshly milled pepper to taste. Chill until ready to serve. This keeps very well and tastes even better after a day or so—cover with clear film wrap when you put it in the fridge to make the strong fish flavour.

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John Foord  
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PLANT AND  
MACHINERY  
VALUERSTHE TIMES  
BUSINESS NEWSMiners' vote halts advance  
of pound and causes  
sharp drop in share prices

By Caroline Arkinson

Unexpected rejection by the miners of the productivity proposals knocked half a cent off sterling yesterday morning after it had touched \$1.8630 against the dollar and 65.1 in effective terms.

But the rate continued well up on last week's levels, and as the dollar fell against all other currencies sterling closed 30 points up on the day at 1.8435. The effective rate index ended 0.2 down at 64.4.

The dollar fell to historic trading lows against the Japanese, Swiss and German currencies touching 245.75 yen, 2.2085 Swiss francs and DM2.234. This was despite another statement from Mr. Michael Blumenthal, United States Treasury Secretary, on the strength of the American economy.

Now that the Bank of England is no longer propping up the dollar, the rate has weakened considerably. Support from the other central banks has been very limited.

Japan's official reserves soared by \$1,709m (about £28m) last month to a record \$19,577m. This is the first time since 1973 that the official support for the dollar during the month.

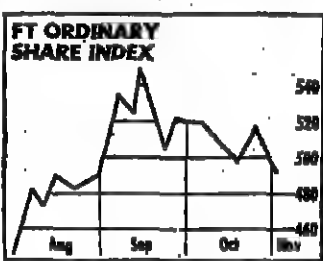
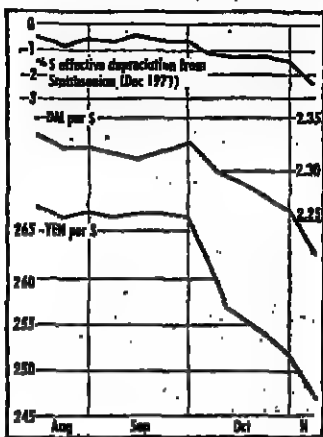
Yesterday, however, Japanese banks were buying many more yen on commercial orders than could be counteracted by official intervention.

The dollar finally closed down 2.2 at 246.9 yen in London. It has fallen 5.3 per cent against the yen in the last month. Its effective depreciation since Smithsonian widened yesterday from -1.91 to -2.44.

At the close the dollar had lost 1.1 pence at DM2.2395 and 1.7 Swiss centimes at 2.215 Swiss francs.

Trading in London was hectic and erratic. There was a wide spread of 3 cents in the sterling-dollar rate as dealers tested the pound's range and the Bank of England let the rate fluctuate.

Most dealers still expect a further strengthening of the pound although the miners vote has undoubtedly dampened enthusiasm. Money is flowing



out of New York into pounds, and out of pounds into the stronger Swiss, German and Japanese currencies.

More foreign holders of pounds, and in particular the Germans, decided to take their sterling profits yesterday. As the implications for inflation of the miners' vote became clearer this profit-taking could accelerate.

However, the foreign exchange markets have so far been able to contain the pressure on the pound which is now being allowed to help to reduce the rate of inflation as it is considered by the markets to be crucial pointers to the pound's strength.

There is some disagreement over the view taken of the British economy by foreign

investors. Some dealers report a general optimism, while others believe that the huge inflows of capital have been largely looking for short term profits and could soon be reversed.

The Bank of England was in the market in a very small way yesterday to smooth out the worst of the fall in the rate. It was thought to have held sterling when it touched the low of 1.833.

Shares' bad day: Shares had their worst day for six weeks on the London stock market yesterday after the miners' surprise decision.

Though a little above the worst at the end of trading the FT index was still 15.4 points lower at 492.1 and more significantly, below the 495 which is generally reckoned to be the lower end of its present trading range.

Dealers said that the news of the miners' coming on top of the decision to let sterling go higher, with its repercussions for exporting companies, proved too much for investors' nerves and equities had a shell-shocked look after a bout of heavy selling in the two hours before lunch.

Gilt-edged securities also fell into selling after the strength of sterling had brought early gains. But as the currency turned back longer maturity gilts followed suit to close with a loss of up to three-quarters of a point.

With the index losing more than 17 points in two days and now back at the levels of late August many dealers would not be surprised to see prices fall further over the next few days.

They say that while industrial news is brighter in some quarters, the market always sees the miners as a beacon of trade union militancy. If they press ahead with a big claim other groups are likely to follow suit.

Wall Street concern: The Dow Jones industrial average closed 11.44 points down to 806.91 in trading of more than 17 million shares because of concern about rising interest rates.

Financial Editor, page 23

Government worried over state-aided company as Linwood losses mount  
Chrysler heads called to Whitehall

By Clifford Webb

The Government is becoming increasingly worried about the new financial crisis threatening Chrysler UK, less than two years after it stepped in with £162m to save the American-owned company.

Yesterday Mr George Lacy, Chrysler's managing director, and Mr Peter Griffiths, his deputy, were called to the Department of Industry for urgent talks.

It was apparent before the present strike at Linwood that Chrysler would not only fail to meet its forecast profit of £300,000 for 1977, but was heading for another substantial loss. This was confirmed last week when Chrysler US reported that its United Kingdom subsidiary had lost £19m in the first nine months of the year.

Now, with Linwood, its biggest plant, closed for the first fortnight by a strike, and all 7,000 manual workers laid off, it is heading for a year and losses well in excess of the £20m ceiling set by the Government.

Under the terms of the rescue deal, the Government will have to find half of this (£10m) as well as the £40m it has already provided to cover losses in 1976.

Although the agreed ceiling has to be borne by the United States

parent, so that aspect is not causing the present serious concern among Government ministers.

They are worried about Chrysler's continuing inability to improve its market share.

In December 1975, when the Government stepped in, Chrysler held nearly 7 per cent of the United Kingdom market. In the first nine months of this year, that has fallen to less than 6 per cent despite extensive reorganization and the introduction of new models.

Mr Lacy and his colleagues are blaming the strike-prone labour force at Linwood for the continuing poor performance. They have pointed out that, despite shop stewards' commitment to improve labour relations and productivity, Linwood has had one stoppage after another.

This steady "bleeding to death" could not be allowed to continue and when the present strike began more than a fortnight ago over a relatively minor issue—the suspension of four inspectors—management insisted on wide-ranging action by the unions to make the plant economically sound.

Far from having the desired effect, the attempt to introduce problems uncon-

nected with the present dispute has angered the shop stewards and the Scottish TUC. They are accusing the company of using the Linwood labour force as a whipping boy for its own failure to comply with the terms of the planning agreement lodged with the Government in March this year.

Leysland was hit by another stoppage yesterday. Some 1,500 workers at Triumph, Liverpool, walked out only a few hours after they had resumed work. They had been laid off for over three weeks by a strike—since settled—at Triumph, Coventry.

The new dispute began when shop stewards objected to changes in manning levels to improve productivity.

After day long talks between Vauxhall management and the unions in Coventry last night it was announced that the company would be recalling 18,000 laid-off workers to resume production tomorrow morning. Recommendations agreed on at the meeting will be put to 3,000 skilled workers on strike in protest at the erosion of craft differentials. By last night Vauxhall had lost over £12m worth of production at retail prices.

It is understood that the inquiry report is an unpleasant and highly critical account of the Crown Agents' troubles before its shake-up under Mr John Cuckney.

It catalogues blunders within Whitehall and within the Crown Agents, demonstrating the need for a clearly defined status and

Criticism of  
Crown  
Agents by  
committee

By Maurice Corina

Serious criticisms contained in an as yet unpublished Committee of Inquiry report into the circumstances which led to the State rescue of the Crown Agents, are being studied by the Government in preparing legislation for its future public control and accountability to Parliament.

Although faced with a tight programme for the new session of Parliament, the publication of the inquiry's findings will mean the Government will face questions from MPs for an accompanying statement of legislative intentions.

A White Paper outlining proposals for incorporating the Crown Agents was published in April, 1976, but the Government feels that any new structure ought to await the conclusions of the inquiry, commissioned over two years ago and led by Judge Fay.

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It catalogues blunders within Whitehall and within the Crown Agents, demonstrating the need for a clearly defined status and



Mrs Judith Hart

well-drafted government powers of direction to avoid such mistakes being repeated.

Mrs Hart, Minister for Overseas Development, has the difficult task of arranging publication of the report of the Fay Report (there are thought to be some sensitive matters which can be reasonably withheld) without disturbing unduly the confidence of Crown Agents' clients and principals abroad.

The assurance that early legislation will be forthcoming to give the organization a proper constitution and framework of statutory obligations will clearly help.

The intention has been to give the Crown Agents a capital structure and borrowing powers appropriate to their assets, liabilities, and continuing trading activities.

Accounts and an annual report are to be laid before Parliament, and the Government intends to take special powers of direction which need not necessarily be laid day to day.

While legislation is relatively easy to draft, there is a developing problem of the capital structure, given the accumulated deficits and existing guarantees now supporting the organization.

First ballots  
in favour of  
BOC return

By Donald MacIntyre

Early indications last night were that the 3,000 British Oxygen Company strikers would vote in favour of a return to work to allow formal pay negotiations to reopen.

Of 14 of the company's 46 depots which voted yesterday 12 decided to accept the company's offer to return to work. The remaining two depots, which voted to reject the offer, are in the process of being closed.

Although the bulk of results will not come in until today, the company and union officials regard the first votes as encouraging.

The only two plants to have rejected the recommendation yesterday were the depots at Glasgow Polmadie and Motherwell.

In informal discussions over the weekend, the company indicated that it was prepared to make an advance, described as "significant" by senior union officials, on their offer of a 10 per cent pay rise plus a productivity deal, giving increases of between 5 per cent and 8 per cent on basic rates.

Financial Editor, page 23

Main platinum group  
to cut output by 20 pc

From Ray Kennedy

Johannesburg, Nov 1

South Africa's Rustenburg Platinum, the western world's biggest platinum producer, announced today it is cutting production by up to 20 per cent and laying off more than 5,000 workers, mostly blacks.

The Bophuthatswana Bantustan, which is due to become independent on December 8, depends largely for its economic feasibility on the mining leases in the Rustenburg area which will be granted to it.

Mineral areas the homeland will acquire are largely in the lease areas of Impulse Platinum, Rustenburg's main rival, and controlled by Anglo Corporation.

Mr Ian Greig, Impulse chairman, said today his company had no plans for reducing production.

But Rustenburg's announcement followed a statement by Lorch-owned Western Platinum, which mines platinum group metals in the same area, of a large drop in profits during the last 12 months.

The South African Government has been actively proclaiming that Bophuthatswana's independence will be matched

by a dowry of rich mineral rights containing vast reserves of platinum group metals and chromium.

Rustenburg has cut back drastically because, according to a statement in Johannesburg today, the present rate of production and price levels and sales are "imposing an undue and unacceptable strain upon its financial resources".

Desmond Quigley writes: Just over a month ago Rustenburg Platinum announced that it had passed its final dividend and reported a collapse in pre-tax profits from R44.1m to R33.6m (about £22m). (On the basis of a new accounting policy the 1977 profits came out at a mere R4m.)

The production cutback has come despite the fact that over the last month the free market price for platinum finally overtook Rustenburg's producer price of \$162 an ounce, having been below it for almost the whole of the last year. Yesterday platinum closed at \$170.50 an ounce.

Rustenburg has not only been hit by the poor market conditions for platinum, but also by the highly depressed state of nickel, which is produced as a by-product.

No big UK  
sale plans,  
Reed says

By Ronald Pullen

Despite increasing losses at its Canadian pulp and paper subsidiary, now forecast to be more than £11m, Reed International reaffirmed yesterday that it had no plans to sell off any of its main United Kingdom operations.

Mr Alex Jarratt, chairman of Reed, emphasized in a statement accompanying the half-year results that group policy remained the same as that which had been announced last year, namely that Reed would dispose of only "strictly peripheral interests".

So far in this financial year Reed has sold investments in Kimberly-Clark, Associated Television, and an MEX which have realized around £21m.

Referring to recent reports that Reed was considering selling part of its publishing empire, including the Mirror group of newspapers, Mr Jarratt said that this speculation was "totally without foundation".

Reed shares lost 11p to 164p on the publication of half-year results which were slightly below stock market expectations.

Thanks to continued improvement at home in paper, packaging and publishing, as well as an increase in its European operations, pre-tax profits were 15 per cent ahead at £39.4m.

But the Canadian operation, Reed Paper, has gone from bad to worse with the sharp fall in world pulp prices and plant closures turning a £2.8m profit this time last year into a loss of £2.8m.

Reed Paper has already announced a nine months loss of £5.5m and the company is now forecasting a loss of not less than £11m for the full year.

Because the Canadian losses cannot be offset for tax purposes, profits attributable to Reed shareholders have fallen sharply from £14.1m to £12.4m.

Financial Editor, page 23

The reasons behind the floating  
Why Cabinet rejected  
an easing of controls

By David Blake and

Caroline Arkinson

Ending of the "25 per cent surrender rule", a relaxation of the so-called "super criterion" rules for companies' overseas investment, and possibly the relaxation of rules on the surrendering of third country trade were the three main elements of exchange control liberalization put forward by the Treasury which would have been included in last week's package of measures. Bigger relaxations on those measures which were taken was another possibility.

They were all rejected at the Cabinet meeting the Monday before Mr Healey's announcement on Wednesday and the decision not to give anything more than token relaxation marks the real point of no return in the Government's conversion to allowing sterling to rise.

Easing of exchange regulations, at first seen as largely a technical response to Britain's improved payments position, assumed sudden new importance with Treasury and Bank of England officials in the week beginning October 10 when two things happened to convince them that the conflict between holding down the exchange rate and maintaining money supply targets had become an acute problem.

The first was when banking figures published on October 11 showed that the policy pursued throughout the summer of sterilizing the inflows by selling gilts and other measures had broken down, with a sharp increase in banking eligible liabilities, which determine money stock.

The second was that in only three days the Bank of England was forced to buy just under £2,000m (about £1,130m) to hold down the effective rate of sterling as funds poured into London. Reserve figures to be published today will show a rise of around £20,000m.

On Thursday, October 13, there was a meeting between a senior official of the Bank and the Treasury to decide what to do.

By Monday it had been decided to bring forward the package of tax cuts to October 26 and to speed preparations for a possible easing of exchange controls.

Relaxing controls on outward investment seems to have been the favoured solution of many officials within the Bank and the Treasury. They argued that outflows of capital would be increased if the present rule which says that 25 per cent of the dollar premium paid on overseas portfolio investment was scrapped.

There was also strong support for easing the rule which says direct investment overseas by companies must earn a positive return to the balance of payments within 18 months if it is to qualify for exchange control permission.

More controversial was an idea to reverse the decision taken last year to stop sterling being used to finance trade between third countries. This was opposed by some on the grounds that it went against the drive to reduce sterling's role as a reserve currency.

Although a number of Cabinet ministers felt quite early on that such an easing of exchange controls was politically impossible because of union and Labour Party opposition it was not until October 24 that the Cabinet finally ruled them out at a short session to settle the details of the package.

The more economically aware ministers at the meeting realized that in so doing they were making a sterling revaluation inevitable.

Some officials seem to have felt that even if removing outward exchange controls was impossible it would have been possible to impose inward controls to deal with what was essentially a short-term problem. This was rejected on grounds of embarrassment both abroad and at home at the sight of having rules designed to keep money out and to keep it in.

Thus, when Mr Healey spoke on Wednesday, there was a general recognition that an upward valuation of sterling had become inevitable. In spite of this the Treasury seems to have pressed to postpone any final decision on the exchange rate until after the package. The Governor of the Bank seems to have favoured an earlier announcement.

The fact that the pound was about to be raised in value makes more surprising some of the comments made by Mr Healey on the night of his mini-Budget. On the BBC programme Tonight he said that "if the pound went up we'd start running into serious problems of price competitiveness in overseas markets and the industrial view on this matter, of course, is very different from the City view. But then the City deals in money, industry deals in goods and goods are what are important for the country at the present time."

Mr Healey also stressed that money supply had gone up by only 7 per cent in the previous 12 months but then conceded that if there were a contradiction between exchange rate policy and money targets for this year the Government would act.

CBI survey chief points to anxiety  
over wage and export prospects

By Malcolm Brown

Performance by manufacturing industry is still at a low ebb, the Confederation of British Industry said yesterday. Mr Ray Penneck, chairman of the CBI's economic situation committee described it as "still bouncing along the bottom".

Introducing the latest CBI industrial trends survey, Mr Penneck said that exporting would become tougher in the wake of the floating of the pound. It was now all the more crucial that pay settlements should be moderated, he added.

Senior officials of the confederation are deeply disturbed by the dangers of the present pay negotiations. They do not yet have sufficient detail of the productivity deals being reached as part of many settlements to state baldly that damage is being done by spiralling costs. But they are worried enough to put up what they describe as "alarm signals".

Mr John Methven, director general, said: "I think the chance of achieving a 10 per cent increase in earnings between August, 1977, and August, 1978, is very small."

The CBI trends survey reflects a prevailing uncertainty among businessmen about the business outlook. There has been no further decline in business confidence since the summer, but neither is there widespread optimism.

Output and orders over the past four months have been disturbingly weak, and below capacity working is now more

extensive. But, balanced against this, new orders and output look likely to strengthen over the next four months and cost and price pressures are continuing to ease slightly.

A worrying feature is that price competitiveness is becoming a severe problem in the export trade.

The CBI industrial trends survey was carried out between October 3 and 19. This means it was completed before the mini-budget, but there had been widespread discussion about possible measures during the period of the survey. The survey does not, of course, take account of the floating of the pound.

The survey shows that 18 per cent of companies are more optimistic about the general business situation in their industry than they were four months ago, while an equal percentage are less optimistic.

Below capacity working is still widespread: 69 per cent of replies indicated below capacity working at this time, compared with 65 per cent in July. The CBI points out that this is worse than in the troughs of 1963 and 1967 and not much better than during the 1972 trough.

The reported trend in orders and output is worrying. Some 29 per cent of respondents experienced an increase in the volume of total new orders over the past four months, while 23 per cent had noticed a decline. The resulting "balance" of 6 per cent compares with 10 per cent in July and 22 per cent in April.

In output 24 per cent reported an increase in volume over the past four months while 26 per cent recorded a fall—a "balance" of 2 per cent. This is the first negative "balance" since January 1976, the trough of the present cycle.

Looking ahead to the next four months provides a slightly more buoyant picture: the "balance" of participants expecting an improvement in orders is 22 per cent, better than the 14 per cent noted in July; the "balance" expecting an increase in the volume of output in the next four months is 23 per cent, is also an improvement, but it remains lower than the "balances" recorded throughout most of 1976.

Shortage of orders or sales is still noted by a very high percentage of companies as a factor likely to limit output. Some 74 per cent of respondents expect this to be a factor, a marginal drop from July but still 14 per cent higher than in April. The next most important constraint—by noted by a far smaller proportion of companies—is the shortage of skilled labour.

Turning to investment, the survey shows that 23 per cent of companies expect to authorize more capital expenditure on buildings in the next 12 months than they did over the past year, while some 26 per cent expect to authorize less, a negative "balance" of 3 per cent.

Tables, page 22

## How the markets moved

The Times index: 208.74-434  
The FT index: 492.1-13.4

## Rises

Elyvoors	21p to 33p
Grosvet	13p to 10p
Hong K & Shang	11p to 28p
Kloof	43p to 43p

## Falls

APV	14p to 19p
Ass Port Cement	15p to 27p
Bickington	17p to 62p
Calcedonia Inv	19p to 23p
Dunlop	5p to 9p
Glaxo	14p to 61p
Imp Cont Gas	14p to 40p
Leamons	3p to 41p
Mining Supplies	7p to 81p
Norcor	6p to 8p

Equities fell back. Gilt-edged securities lost ground. Dollar premium 97.25 per cent (effective rate 36.55 per cent). Sterling gained 30 points to 1.8435. The effective exchange rate index was at 64.4.

Commodities: Reuter's index was at 1461.6 (previous 1453.8).

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On other pages

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Wall Street 26  
Bank Base Rates Table 26

## THE POUND

Bank	Bank
buys	sells
Australia \$	1.69
Austria S	31.50
Belgium Fr	67.50
Canada	2.04
Denmark Kr	11.58
Finland Mk	7.87
France Fr	9.20
Germany DM	3.43
Italy L	1650.00
Japan Yn	485.00
Netherlands Gld	10.41
Norway Kr	10.95
Portugal Esc	78.00
S Africa Rd	1.76
Spain Pes	160.00
Sweden Kr	9.13
Switzerland Fr	4.31
US \$	1.90
Yugoslavia Dnr	39.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only at major world banks. Different rates apply to travellers cheques and other foreign currency business.

Commodities: Reuter's index was at 1461.6 (previous 1453.8).

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Sirdar Ltd 24

Preliminary announcement: 22  
McKechell Bros 22  
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Headlam Sims & Coggins 25

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# Pressures delay Carter tax reforms

From Frank Vogl

Washington, Nov 1  
President Carter is now widely seen in the Congress as indefinitely postponing his plan to seek legislation for fundamental and comprehensive reform of the American tax system.

The President has already bowed to Congressional pressures and announced that he is delaying the announcement of his tax plans until January. He is now thought likely by leading Congressmen to offer proposals in January that fall far short of those that he has repeatedly stated he intends to promote.

President Carter has apparently been warned by both Congressmen A. Ulmann, the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, and by Senator Russell Long, the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, that the Congress would not be willing to pass a pack of sweeping tax reform measures next year.

These members of the Congress and numerous others are now urging the President to confine his tax plan to just a set of tax-cutting measures.

The pressures from the Congress are said by Administration sources to be so intense that it is now thought likely that the President will offer a fairly modest package in January. He may announce at the same time, according to some observers here, that he intends to seek broader and more fundamental reforms in 1979.

President Carter had intended to announce his tax plans in the summer but continued disagreements over aspects of the plan within the Administration produced lengthy delays. The President finally agreed to put off his announcements until next year as a result of Congressional pressures and as a result of his difficulties in winning Congressional approval for his social security tax plans and his energy programme.

It is likely, according to informed sources, that the President's announcement in January will form an integral part of his Budget statement, involving tax cuts to be implemented in a phased manner throughout the current and next fiscal years.

In a modest step towards his broad reform goal he may, at the same time, also seek some simplification in the standard income tax forms. The January announcement is likely to involve straightforward income and corporate tax reductions. There are doubts now if the President's plan will even contain proposals for eliminating double taxation of dividends and for a revision of tax rates to allow for increased progressivity.

Mr. Ulmann, Mr. Long and Mr. Michael Blumenthal, the Secretary of the Treasury, all appear to agree now that the prime focus for tax reform in 1978 must be measures to stimulate business. The fact, however, that the tax-cutting proposals are not to be made before January makes it probable that implementation of tax cuts will not start before the summer of next year at the earliest. With an election in 1978 and with a heavy legislative schedule already planned for the Congress next year, it is said by Congressmen that there will simply not be time to consider anything other than a straightforward tax-cutting Bill.

## Unions seek assurances on BSC cuts

By Paul Routledge

Senior Cabinet ministers last night met Mr. Bill Sims, leader of the TUC steel industry committee, for advance discussions ahead of the talks being held later this week about the financial problems of the British Steel Corporation.

Mr. Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, and Mr. Foot, Leader of the House, met Mr. Sims, who is also general secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, in the Commons for a preliminary exploration of the scope for cost economies.

The meeting was evidently a broadly based affair, with the Government expressing its anxiety about the losses of BSC, now in excess of £400m a year.

On Friday the battle-ground moves to British Steel's headquarters, when the TUC steel committee is to meet the corporation's board to examine proposals for economy measures and the contribution that labour might make.

In last night's talks the unions sought assurance that the work-force would not be subject to arbitrary plant closures or suspension of the guaranteed working week.

Peter Hill writes: There is deep concern in the Government and Whitehall over the corporation's cash crisis.

It seems unlikely, however, that the Government will make any detailed statement much in advance of the BSC's half-year financial results, to be published at the end of this month.

## Texaco signs pact with BIOC

Another major American-based oil company, Texaco, has signed a final participation agreement that gives the British National Oil Corporation a right to purchase 51 per cent of the company's North Sea output.

Texaco is the sole licensee and operator for the Taran field now under development, and has a 24 per cent stake in the Hamilton Brothers' Argill.

## TUC call for tough line on textiles

By Our Industrial Correspondent

Britain's textile industry trade union leaders are seeking an urgent meeting with Mr. Secretary of State for Trade, and Mr. Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, to discuss the European Community's policy in negotiations with low-cost textile exporting nations.

Members of the TUC's textile, clothing and footwear industries' committee yesterday expressed growing concern over

what they regard as the "weak EEC attitude" to the current round of negotiations with developing nations. But the United Kingdom Government's attitude to the talks was warmly endorsed by the committee, whose chairman, Mr. Jack Macgovern, said that the present Government had done more for the textile industry than any other in this century.

In talks with the two British ministers the TUC textiles committee will want to receive assurances that the bilateral negotiations in which the EEC

Commission is involved will provide proper coverage for the United Kingdom industry's problems.

It is expected the committee will press the ministers to urge the commission to adopt a tougher line in the negotiations. Union leaders are also expected to ask for information on the safeguards which the British Government is seeking on the possibility of redirection of exports from one country to another which could result from a tighter rule on imports.

## Tokyo Round at 'first major milestone'

From Alan McGregor

Geneva, Nov 1  
First "major milestone" in the Tokyo round of multilateral trade negotiations was reached today with the tabling of requests on agriculture and non-tariff measures by several developed countries, including the EEC, the United States and Japan.

Intensive discussions will follow over the next few weeks as the effects of requests are examined by the participants. The deadline to matching offers is January 15, when the range of Tokyo Round opportunities will be apparent for the first time.

Mr. Alonso McDonald, United States delegate, pointed out that today's requests covered two of the most delicate areas in the negotiations on which little headway had so far been registered.

He said the American requests included about 1,000 items in submissions to some 30 developed nations.

Frank Vogl writes: These American demands, representing the first detailed salvo by the United States in the multilateral trade negotiations, seek trade concessions from developing countries as well as substantial concessions from Japan and the European Community in agricultural trade.

The Americans have demanded easier access to the EEC for one third of their agricul-

tural sales to the Community, amounting to more than \$2,200m (about £1,195m) of United States sales per year. Concessions have also been sought for a similar volume of agricultural products from Japan.

These demands, which have been filed with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, are in addition to broad understandings between the United States and other industrial countries on possible general industrial product tariff cuts of some 40 per cent.

No country, or group of countries, has presented a list that concerns so many other nations.

Mr. Alan Wolff, Deputy United States Special Trade Representative, stated that the list represented "the beginning of the agricultural trade process in the multilateral trade negotiations."

"The requests address the major concerns of our agricultural exporting interests to 90 countries (some 70 of which are developing countries)."

"This is also the first step towards integrating the developing countries into the world trading system in a fundamental way."

In regard to the European Community, Mr. Wolff stressed that it is not the American intention to smother the Common Agricultural Policy.

## Prices of houses rose 3 pc in third quarter

By Margaret Stone

House prices are beginning to gather momentum, according to statistics released yesterday by the Department of the Environment, which show that house prices rose on average by about 3 per cent in the third quarter of 1977 and are some 51 per cent higher than they were a year ago.

The average price during the third quarter, based on new mortgage approvals made in the period, was £14,120 with the average advance being in the order of £9,230.

Broken down between new and old (that is, second-hand houses) the statistics show that new house prices are moving ahead faster.

The average price of a new house in the third quarter of 1977 was £14,970, some 31 per cent higher than in the second quarter and 91 per cent higher than a year ago.

The average price of a second-hand house was £13,970, about 3 per cent higher than in the previous quarter and 5 per cent higher than 12 months ago.

Oil price rise backed  
Mr. Ali M. Jadhav, secretary general of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries said yesterday that the favoured sharp oil price increases to reduce world consumption.

## CBI 66th industrial trends survey: Oct '77

1. Are you planning to increase production in the next 12 months? (Yes/No/Don't know)
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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Changing mood in the stock market

It is a measure of how little self-confidence the stock market now feels that it should have been so badly shaken yesterday by the miners' rejection of the proposed pay deal. Equities were at one stage almost 15 points lower and girls, ahead by up to a point in the morning, ended down by almost as much.

The contrast with the mood earlier in the summer is striking. Initial suggestions then that the miners might be aiming for £135 a week for faceworkers were shrugged off with barely a second thought.

But those were the days before the benefits of the North-Sea and the strength of the pound had been fully absorbed into the market's consciousness. At present dealers are pressed to think where the next good news is going to come from, and can see all too well in terms of company profits where the bad news will arise.

Ever since the Heath confrontation, of course, the markets have always been frightened of the miners. The Ford and Leyland workers have both, in their way, been regarded as test cases, but both drew back from the brink when the issue went to a mass vote.

In the City's eyes the miners have now rejected an effort to give them a bit more without breaching government guidelines too visibly. There may be plenty of time left for the proposals to be revised but there was even some market talk yesterday about whether this would ruin Labour's chances of getting back in. Nowadays that is no longer taken as a reason for rejoicing.

The wider point, for the gilt market particularly, is that the prospect of an easing in the pace of foreign money inflows because of the floating of sterling will tend to redirect market thinking much more towards domestic factors than has been the case in recent months. That will again put the wage issue into the front line.

There was a strong feeling at the end of the first quarter of the year that institutions, after six months of glut in the gilt-edged market, would start to feed on equities once more.

The latest edition of *Financial Statistics* confirms that this is precisely what happened. The insurance companies, for instance, put a record quarterly figure of £232m into company securities between April and June compared with £44m in the first quarter.

The pension funds also increased their investment in company securities, from £207m in the first quarter to £384m, the highest figure since the opening quarter of 1976.

At the same time investment in gilts tumbled off, particularly among the pension funds where the net investment in gilts was down from £509m in the first three months of the year to £146m.

The unanswered question at this stage is what has happened to institutional liquidity during the third quarter, a period of aggressive gilt sales by the authorities. There is some encouragement, perhaps, in the fact that the institutions were not running down their liquidity in the second quarter.

Plessey

### Becoming more cash-hungry

Plessey has admirably maintained the pace of last year's profits growth with a 19 per cent interim climb to £21.9m pre-tax, and a 10 per cent sales rise to £295m, incorporating a climb of more than a point in operating margins to 8 per cent, reflects Plessey's continuing purge on ineffective product ranges and the benefits of widespread rationalization.

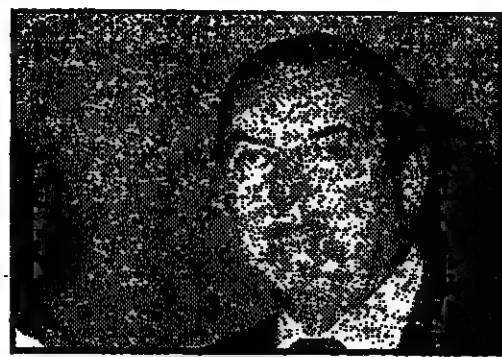
But the strains of the forced switch of emphasis towards electronics systems mainly as a result of the Post Office cutbacks on the telecommunications side are evident in a 43 per cent increase in the interest charge to £5.5m. Spending has totalled around £34m in the first half and borrowings have climbed perhaps by £15m.

The problem is that in the past growth on the cash-hungry long-term systems side has been financed by high cash-flow from telecommunications and components. But

with telecommunications down from 35 per cent to 30 per cent of the business and electronics up from around 32 per cent to 37 per cent Plessey is having to feed an ever hungrier fire from a reducing fuel stockpile.

That adds some logic to the so far one-sided debate about rationalization in the electronics industry as promulgated by Rascal's chairman, Mr Ernest Harrison.

Meanwhile, Plessey, with a £50m increase to £650m in its order book at the end of September, is not particularly concerned about any reduction in competitiveness as



Sir John Clarke, chairman of Plessey.

a result of the firmer pound. Maintaining present growth should result in full-year profits of around £47m to put the shares after yesterday's 4p fall to 109p on a likely p/e ratio of around 11.

### Reed International The Canadian haemorrhage

Continued improvement in the United Kingdom, apart from building and decorative products, and Europe have kept Reed International's profits moving in the right direction, albeit slowly, with pre-tax growth of a seventh to £39.4m in the six months to the end of September.

But however much the paper and packaging cycle is working in its favour elsewhere it pales into insignificance alongside Reed's deepening problems in Canada. Here losses are rising at an alarming rate with a £5.6m turnaround to a deficit of £2.8m in this reporting period and a forecast that full year losses will be more than £11.1m.

The group is still taking remedial measures in the shape of cost reductions and capital spending cuts in the North American operations after the excesses of earlier years. But any immediate gain from this has been nipped in the bud by the acute weakness of pulp prices and lower demand which has also forced plant closures.

With the worst still to come in Canada, Reed's full year profits will do well to climb to £80m against last year's £74.6m. But the high tax charge of about 60 per cent will nevertheless lead to at least a 4p drop in earnings to around 21p a share, although the prospective p/e ratio is still around 8 at 164p. Reed was taking no chances yesterday by warning that the final dividend would be reviewed in the light of second half results but a maintained final would still leave cover at around 1.6 times and the yield a comforting 12.1 per cent.

The charitable view of Reed now is that most of the bad news is past. But the fact remains that the group has little chance of trading its way out of its heavy debt burden on results like this. Borrowings, however, have not risen this year, the £2.8m rise in interest charges to £19.5m in this half being due mainly to lower rates on short term deposits.

But £400m of debt is a daunting problem to deal with and disposals so far this year of £21m fail to make much of a dent. Reed is setting its face against selling any of its mainstream businesses and certainly with its present cash flow deficit the United Kingdom publishing interests, which provide a good deal of revenue and require relatively little capital, come a poor second to capital intensive areas like decorative products.

## Department stores under pressure

With Christmas less than eight weeks away, West Germany's large department store groups are gloomily forecasting that 1977 will be another year of declining profits and stagnating sales.

Karstadt, continental Europe's largest store group, today warned its shareholders that earnings in the first nine months of this year were appreciably below those of the same period of 1976.

Like its main rival Kaufhof, which published its latest interim report last week, Karstadt holds out no hope that this year's Christmas trade—even if it goes well—will bring an improvement in results.

In one important respect, Karstadt is a special case. The group is at present absorbing the Neckermann mail order, department store and travel concern, which it took over last year to save from financial collapse.

But while Neckermann is undoubtedly an additional strain on profits, the Essen-based Karstadt group is also suffering from a general drift away from department store shopping on the part of the German consumer.

Last year, Germany's department stores increased their business by a mere 2.2 per cent. Specialist retailers, mail order houses and out of town hypermarkets reported sales increases ranging from 7 per cent to well over 10 per cent.

In the first nine months of this year Karstadt's group turnover rose by 6.5 per cent to 7,100m Deutsche marks (£1,383m) but only by dint of an increase in sales area. After eliminating the effect of group sales increased by just 1.8 per cent, this declining in real terms as the cost of living in Germany rose by about 4 per cent in the same period.

Kaufhof's performance was marginally worse. Group sales after adjustment for increases in floor area and price increases fell by a real 3 per cent in the first three quarters of this year compared with the same period of 1976.

Germany's department store chiefs have said that the group and some consumers are getting into their cars and travelling to the city edges at weekends to cover basic needs at out of town supermarkets and hypermarkets. The result is that outlets in the city centres that can offer a more personal service have been matching what demand there is for luxury goods.

A further problem for all branches of the retail trade has been the lop-sidedness of consumer demand in Germany which for the last two years has concentrated on new cars and holidays abroad.

The large department store groups have done their best to meet the challenge. Luxury goods such as oriental carpets and Russian loans are now prominently displayed alongside the more traditional household goods.

Like Karstadt, have decided to phase out their low price retail outlets in city centres.

The next seven weeks should show whether the strategy has worked and whether the department store groups can make up some of the ground that they have lost.

Christmas shopping in Germany begins in earnest on Saturday and the average consumer will have more to spend this year as Bonn's decision to reduce the taxation of Christmas bonuses should boost individual pay packets at the end of November by between 66 and 168 marks.

Peter Norman

## For this relief much thanks...

As always, Shakespeare seems to have a word for it. Francisco at the beginning of *Hamlet* said:

"For this relief much thanks: 'Tis bitter cold, And I am sick at heart."

—and that about sums up the reaction of the average small businessman to the measures announced by the Chancellor in his recent mini-budget to help boost morale in the small firm sector.

More action is promised by Mr Harold Lever, when his urgent review is completed, and many commentators suggest that at last the small business is having its shackles of over-taxation and over-regulation progressively removed.

Surely, when that is done, the small firm sector will make the decisive contribution clearly needed from it to relieve our dire unemployment situation and help remedy the shortage of new high added-value products which Britain needs to be competitive in world markets in the 1980s.

But will enough be done to release the burst of energy necessary to halt the steady decay of the past 30 years and create a healthy and expanding small firm sector? The measures needed to bring about such a transformation must of necessity match the enormity of the problem—for there are over one million small firms employing some seven million people (about 30 per cent of the employed population) and creating 20 per cent of our gross national product. A £100m booster rocket won't suffice; put that lot into orbit. To create a million extra jobs in industry is going to need a total "input" of the order of £10,000m to £20,000m per job—and that's a lower investment than the subsidy reportedly offered in Ford for creating jobs in Wales.

So that, even allowing for the fact that creating new jobs is relatively cheaper in the labour-intensive small firm sector, my judgement must at present be that the Government does not appear to have begun to contemplate measures which are far-reaching enough to solve our problems.

Of course, much thanks for the improved capital transfer tax relief, but before the mini-budget, the tax burden on transferring a business from a father to his sons in Britain was estimated to be some six times that in Germany. In Germany, it is now only two or three times higher than the German level—and how about the remaining threat of a wealth tax?

Which thanks for the changes raising the level of profit that can be retained in a close company without compulsory dividends from £5,000 to £25,000 and for raising the top limit on loan interest to £100,000. But how about the dead weight of deferred tax on stock appreciation still showing as a liability on small (and large) company balance sheets while that remains subject to payment on liquidation? Is a company's ability to borrow seriously restricted but no small company owner in his right mind would take the risk of expanding his business regardless of the legal liability hanging over his head?

Much thanks for the changes in the MEGS loans of 50 per cent of eligible overheads incurred in opening up a market overseas, even though it will bear a commercial rate of interest—but the very words "eligible overheads" are enough to chill the ardour of all but the most determined export enthusiast—he still remembers the time when a deduction was made from his "eligible" overseas travel costs to disallow the living costs he would have incurred had he sat snugly by the hearth and watched television at home.

Much thanks for the hope of measures in future to help people starting businesses by allowing initial losses to be offset against earlier income, but if this only applies to unincorporated businesses it will prove to be a illusory incentive for the man we hope will create the new businesses capable of growing into the next generation of large businesses.

The need is for a complete tax holiday for (say) the first five years of life of a genuine "start-up" company provided profits are ploughed back. If we are to create a totally new climate to encourage potential entrepreneurs to start the tens of thousands of new businesses which we need to ensure that a few will prosper greatly.

In Eire, for example, generous capital grants and a 10-year tax holiday on export profits are offered to encourage new start-up situations. Surely, for the many new ventures which will fail, what we need is for all investors in them to be able to charge losses against the top rate of their other, or previous, taxable income on the lines which operate in the United States, if we really want individuals to "back their hunches"—as no institution can do—and face the prodigious risks involved.

Much thanks for long overdue reconsideration of the assessment to penal rates of tax on the deemed distribution when "firm business loans" are paid back (who ever dreamt that one up in the first place) and for the hope of capital gains tax relief on losses of monies advanced by way of loans or bank guarantees.

But why should it be made virtually impossible for an independent company which fails to rescue anything from the wreck by way of selling its tax losses, when they are allowable automatically for subsidiaries of large companies through the medium of grouping tax losses? Much thanks for the possibility of investment reserve

John Bolton (right), chairman of the Committee of Inquiry on Small Firms, argues that the Government has not begun to contemplate measures that will solve the problems of small businesses



schemes for helping farmers and proprietors of unincorporated businesses to grow, but Switzerland allows similar provisions for all businesses.

In another context, the assertion that social measures like the Employment Protection Act will of course still apply to small businesses seems to me to be a hammer to crack the occasional small business "nut" which is a bad employer.

More, if not all, people who work in small firms do so from choice—they prefer the atmosphere of the small unit, of knowing their boss and all their other workmates, of knowing they matter to the firm and its customers and in feeling real pride of achievement in its success. The record of low strikes levels and lower absenteeism, even sometimes in the face of lower wages than they could obtain in big firms, tells its own story.

But if the risk of lengthy industrial tribunal proceedings—which for a small firm means the equally lengthy absence of the boss himself—and the fear that a wrong decision on taking on a new employee could lead to, what would be for a small firm, a disastrous award against them has to be weighed in the balance of whether to "stay as we are" or take all the other risks involved and expand—all too many small businesses are going to play it safe and to hell with the unemployment problem. Is this really what we want, or isn't some more sensible and more appropriate solution capable of being devised?

What else is needed? Perhaps the critical factor, outside the area of taxation, is to ensure that adequate working capital and permanent capital is available to permit expansion in spite of inflation which itself means that more resources are needed just to avoid contraction. This must require some

form of priority for small business borrowing from the clearing banks, since the researches of the Committee of Inquiry on Small Firms showed that over 90 per cent of small firms approached no one but their friendly local bank manager for outside finance.

There are some 14,000 bank managers up and down the country and they alone can satisfy the working capital needs of the small firm sector and hence make a reality out of the steps taken to reduce long-term unemployment. They must have every encouragement to be even more entrepreneurial (and many are very much so) in their approach and a "priority lending" tag would be the most powerful method of providing this encouragement.

Exceptional cases, where export growth, import saving potential or important new product developments of an unusual nature created the need for working capital in excess of normal prudent banking limits, then, and only then, should a government insurance scheme, on the lines perhaps of developments in the United States and operated through the clearing bank network, be brought into action to cover the excess borrowing requirement.

Again, the local bank manager network is the only one capable of servicing over one million small firms and any government loan scheme which removed the banks from the front-line responsibility would be counter-productive. Even "prudent banking limits" could be taken down and given a bit of a dusting over. In general terms British banks will lend approximately the same amounts as the total of proprietors' capital and reserves retained in a small business—a 1 to 1 ratio.

During Japan's economic miracle, their banks loaned three or four times the proprietors' net assets to get the wheels of expansion spinning. I'm not suggesting anything as wild as that, but a 1.1 to 1 ratio would be a useful 10 per cent expansion in "prudent banking limits" and small firms already pay an insurance premium to their banks by way of higher rates of interest than large firms, to cover what I'm assured is nevertheless the satisfactorily low loss record on small loans.

Finally, for more permanent loan or equity capital, every effort must be made to channel more of our total savings bank from the large insurance or other institutions, into which tax incentives encourage us to channel them, down into the wealth creating base of the economy.

The committee of inquiry researches revealed that total lending (including property mortgage finance) by these great institutions to the small firm sector (which is creating 20 per cent of the gross national product) is a desirous 0.3 per cent of their total funds.

As a start, changes should be made in the provisions of the Insurance Companies (Valuation of Assets) Regulations 1976, which had the well meaning intention of curbing the activities of possible fringe insurance companies, by which effectively means that an insurance company investment in a new, or as yet barely profitable, private company has to write the value of its investment down to nil in its books. Again, have we really got our priorities right if we are now determined to encourage the growth of the small firm sector?

'Tis still bitter cold and I am still sick at heart. But at least there is a warm glow on the horizon.

## Business Diary: Enter Edwardes • Economics is bunk

Leyland corporate executives were wondering yesterday, the first day at work of the company's new full-time chairman, Michael Edwardes, if and how he will shake up the management structure.

Edwardes, formerly chairman of the Chloride Group, is known to have been on forming an "inner cabinet" of four—himself and three executive vice chairmen—who will run the business as heads of divisional units.

The chairman, who could very well put himself in charge of the troubled car division, has the support of Alex Park, formerly chief executive, as one of the vice chairmen and could name the other two shortly.

Mr Edwardes chose to begin his rule over the state-

controlled empire not at the big Leyland headquarters in Marylebone Road, London but at the company's showrooms in Piccadilly. This immediately led to concern among the 500-strong head office staff that cuts are on the way.

Edwardes has taken over the office of the company's last full-time chairman, Lord Stokes, now the BL president—but declined to allow photographers to picture him at his desk yesterday because, he said, the office had been stripped of everything.

His first task will be to arrange meetings with the existing board of directors and senior executives to work out a new plan of campaign.

The National Enterprise Board, as holder of the Leyland purse strings, is due to present the Government with a review of the company's prospects within the next month and Edwardes, formerly a member of the NEB, will be keen to show that he is working quickly to restore morale among employees, dealers and customers.

To help him, Edwardes has brought to Leyland his close-knit, as his personal assistant, in line with the detailed publicity Britain's most notorious company has come to expect, reporters duly noted that Edwardes arrived for work nearly an hour late wearing a black sported tie and pink shirt.

He was also driven to the office in an out-of-production Triumph estate car although Leyland said later he would soon be travelling in a "top of the range" Jaguar or Daimler.

Mr Peter Wood, the new president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, laid into the



Civil Engineer's Alan Muir Wood: third time lucky?

economists in his inaugural speech last night.

Economists, he said, bear a heavy responsibility for the state of their respective nations, but often don't know what they are talking about.

They dabble in scientific and mathematical methods and jargon without understanding them, and were too quick to ignore facts that did not fit their preconceived notions.

Two further defects of most economists, Mr Wood continued, "are, first, they theorise without a sense of personal responsibility (who... ever heard of an economist resigning for a false prediction?) and second, that they lack experience of practical work and have no feel for the skills and the organizations they classify as 'labour'."

As befits a man so adept at undermining positions, Muir Wood is one of the world's leading tunnellers. He is a partner of Sir William Halcrow & Partners, and has been associated with work on the life-size bust of Churchill by John Douglas. The work of over 30 sculptors is represented

John Baxter, senior partner of Mounsell Consultants.

Mr Wood said last night that Britain is the first industrial revolution—that of simple industry—and the Americans the second, that of maximizing consumption. He now sees Britain poised to lead a third, that of "industrial husbandry," the virtue of her skills and resilience. Economists accepted of course.

Many City interiors will be looking brighter from the beginning of next month, as they begin to sprout sculpture under a rental scheme operated by the design consultants MacDonald Rowe and the Royal Society of British Sculptors.

The idea, Michael MacDonald told *Business Diary* yesterday, is that sculptures can be hired for £10 per piece per week, and be replaced by others every three months. Places of work will be more interesting, British sculptors receive both income and exposure—and everybody's happy. Or are they?

MacDonald said that although two or three dozen firms had signed up, many others were hanging back to see what kind of sculpture was on offer. Memories of those Tate bricks linger on, perhaps.

Over at the RSBS, the president, Michael Rizzello, told us that the society's selection committee has now picked the first 100 or so works and although "a good cross-section of what's being done today, it's by no means way out". There is, for example, even a life-size bust of Churchill by John Douglas. The work of over 30 sculptors is represented

ted, ranging in size from 21-inch ballet figures by Nathan David to a life-size figure by Francis Belsky.

Over half the 164 Leyland buses owned by the Lagos State Transport Corporation are to be scrapped because of alleged manufacturing defects, according to the newspaper *New Nigerian*.

Chief Amuzur Adebawale, the corporation chairman, is said to have ordered 200 more buses from Mercedes-Benz following accusations that Leyland failed to supply spare parts and to honour guarantees.

This is a familiar enough sort of gripe against the corporation, and we won't know Leyland's side of the story for some time—and that's the Nigerian's fault, not Leyland's. Leyland International have authorized a team of engineers to go to Lagos and get the buses back on the road, regardless of expense. And so they would, were it not for the fact that after three weeks there is still no sign of the Nigerian authorities coming up with their visa.

A picture of the buses shows them to look extremely battered, but this is attributed not to their treatment at the hands of Lagos drivers but to defective parts, among them steering columns.

The local council at Kitchener, Ontario, Canada, is doing its best to restrict weekend work at its cemeteries. It has raised fees by £27 to £95 for weekend burials and by £13 to £79 for burial services. Week day burials without service cost £10. A council official said: "We are backing our workers, who want Saturdays off."

## Before you mix it, Smurfit print and package it.



Printed labels for a range of Schweppes mixer drinks. Just one of the many everyday products produced by the specialist companies within the Jefferson Smurfit print and packaging group.



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Michael Edwardes, better late than never?







## FINANCIAL NEWS

## Ductile forecasts a first half drop in profits and dividend

By Victor Felstead

A warning on both dividends and profits is contained in the annual report of Mr Ronald Sidaway, the chairman of Willenhall-based Ductile Steels. At present, the group companies are working at only about 70 per cent of normal capacity and he cannot see the group equalling in the first half of the current year the "exceptional results" achieved in the first half of last year. Then Ductile had substantial stock profits.

For the year to July 2 last, Ductile paid existing shareholders an increase in dividends of about 16 per cent, mainly because of the issue of the additional shares relating to the takeover of Newman Tubes. However, Mr Sidaway warns shareholders that, if restrictions are continued, shareholders will only be entitled to a rise of about five per cent in 1977-78. "I trust that this situation



Mr Ronald Sidaway, chairman.

will not arise and by this time next year Ductile Steels, in common with all other companies, will be free to determine their own dividend policy."

Ductile's activities cover steel rolling and stockholding, tubes and fittings and engineering. The chairman explains that group direct exports have risen both in volume and value, but its home trade has fallen mainly, in his view, because of the inability of the group's most important customer, the motor industry, to produce sufficient volume.

The main reason for this, the chairman continues, is the series of crippling strikes in the industry which have enabled foreign competitors to secure a "frightening share" of the market.

The year under review has seen the commissioning of three major capital projects at Ductile Cold Mill, Dudley Port, Rolling Mills and Moorhouse Tubes. Capital expenditure during the year reached £1.8m and in the current year, the group plans to invest a similar sum.

## Rain should top up profits at Lawtex

The wet weather of the past few days is unlikely to make as much an impact on the profits of umbrella-maker Lawtex as it might once have done.

The Manchester-based group now makes around four fifths of its turnover from the manufacture and marketing of clothing. It is continuing to diversify out of the umbrella industry.

However, in the year to June 25 last this division boosted its sales by 49 per cent to £1.87m, boosting pre-tax profits to £78,000 compared with a loss of £66,000.

And Mr Gerhart Schaefer, chairman, reports in his annual statement that an increasing proportion of this division's turnover is now dependent on seasonal influences. The clothing division increased its sales by 60 per cent to £7.9m producing a profit of £380,000. This

boosts total group profit to £458,000 against a previous £21,000.

Since June the order book has been maintained at a satisfactory level despite increasing foreign competition. However, the chairman is confident that the Lawtex policy of quality and customer service has helped the group to overcome this problem.

Much of the group's improvement over the past year has resulted from a management reorganisation which has devolved more responsibility to the boards of the subsidiaries, and there should be more to come from this change, according to the chairman.

Improved productivity in the factories last year saw the growth in sales per employee amount to 38 per cent.

## Mitsubishi Electric up 15pc

Tokyo.—Mitsubishi Electric Corporation, the third largest integrated electric machinery maker in Japan, said that its net profit for the first half-year to September 30 totalled 4,639 billion yen. This was up 15.3 per cent from 4,024 billion yen in the year before.

Sales during the half-year 380,148 billion yen, up 13.9 per cent from 339,000 billion yen. Exports accounted for 14.3 per cent of sales. They were \$4.3 billion yen, up 17.3 per cent from 46.3 billion yen a year earlier.

The group forecast its sales for the year to next March 31 at 786 billion yen compared with 686,288 billion yen.

Mitsubishi said that a forecast of net income was not available yet because of difficulties in calculating after-tax income given certain conditions, such as the sharp rise in the value of the Yen.

However, earnings should not be hurt seriously by the rise of the Yen because about 70 per cent of exports are made in Yen. Sales of electronics machinery totalled 113.9 billion yen, up 21.3 per cent from 93.9 billion. Those of home electric appliances were 106.2 billion yen, an increase of 15.4 per cent.

Sales of heavy electrical equipment were 96.2 billion yen, a rise of 9.7 per cent from 87.7 billion yen, and those of small electric machinery such as motors were 63.8 billion yen, up 5.8 per cent from 60.3 billion yen.

Having bought the Kensington Court Hotel, London, earlier this year, Myddleton has now exchanged contracts to buy the 100-room hotel, Oxford.

The price is £665,000. It will be satisfied by the issue of 300,000 new ordinary shares and £175,000 cash. The shares are being placed with institutional investors.

In connection with the placing, the Treasury has agreed to Myddleton paying a total dividend of 10p gross for the current year. This would be an increase of about 42 per cent over 1976-77's payment.

With earnings per share almost doubled from 12.55p to 23.83p, the total gross dividend rises from 5.5p to 7.04p. There is also an extraordinary item of £177,000 to be added to net profit, while there was no similar item last year, thus making

a total of £458,000, against £67,000.

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## International

adopted in 1977 in respect of allocation of costs within periods in the year.

This change has the effect of increasing net income for the first nine months of 1976 by \$200,000, but will have no effect on income for the full year.

Both major sectors of operations contributed to the increase in net income, although earnings from the manufacture and sale of petroleum products are still unsatisfactory.

Net sales and services were \$476m compared to \$399m during the same period in 1976. Income before income taxes was \$55,400,000 compared to \$36,0m last year.

Thiess coal funding

Brisbane.—Thiess Holdings said that its Asian expansion of open cast facilities at the South Blackwater coal mine will be partially funded by a Bank of New South Wales-led consortium loan of A\$30m.

In its annual report for the year to June 30, Thiess explains the loan agreement provides for drawdowns to coincide with the period of greatest expenditure at the Queensland mine and repayments to coincide with the achievement of increased productivity and profitability.

Thiess gave further details but elsewhere in the report it noted capital expenditure in the current trading year will rise to A\$34m from A\$16m.

Thiess said that it plans to lift the South Blackwater mine's annual capacity to 2 million tonnes from around 700,000. It expects two large draglines to be set up by 1979. Thiess raised attributable profits to A\$12.62m in the year from A\$11.24m.—Reuters.

Anglo-Transvaal

Mr Basil Harrow, chairman of Anglo-Transvaal Industries, tells shareholders in his review of the year to June 30 that the business climate was again dominated by recession. South Africa grew more slowly than ever before since the end of the war. The country was short of investment capital and a number of major capital projects have therefore been deferred, with detrimental effects on business in general and on the engineering and construction industries in particular. However, the group was poised to adapt quickly to any recovery in business.

Nippon's windfall

Tokyo.—Nippon Oil expects a 75.7 per cent gain in after-tax profit for the year to next March to a record 16.1 billion yen from 9.16 billion last year. Sales will probably rise 4.5 per cent to 1.84 trillion yen from 1.76 trillion. Nippon also plans to declare an unchanged dividend of six yen per share of 50 yen per value, including an interim dividend of three yen. Earnings per share rose to 17.64 yen from 11.19 yen. The group today reported a

BP Canada ahead

BP Canada's net income for the nine months to September 30, 1977, was \$32.0m, or \$1.52 a common share, compared to a restated \$19,900,000 or 94 cents per share for the same period in 1976. It was restated to conform with an accounting change

57.7 per cent rise in after-tax profits for the first half year to September 30 to 7.94 billion yen after a much bigger exchange profit.

Nippon returned an exchange profit of 13.81 billion yen, compared with 5.76 billion profit in the same period of last year.—Reuters.

## German bank study

Frankfurt.—Berliner Handelsbank and Frankfurter Bank expected 1977 German dividend yields, including the new corporation tax credit for domestic shareholders, to range up to 8 per cent.

The bank said in a study that the power utility Berliner Kraft- und Licht (BENAG) is expected to yield 7.9 per cent for its 1976-77 business year while in the chemical sector 7.5 per cent is predicted for Hoechst and 7.4 for Bayer. The study did not give year-ago figures since this is the first fiscal year under the corporation tax law reform and the 1976 figures are not comparable.—Reuters.

## Rapid-American Corp

The Rapid-American Corporation says that it began its previously announced exchange offer under which \$750 principal of Rapid's new 104 per cent sinking fund debentures due in 2003 will be offered for each \$1,000 principal of 6 per cent sinking fund debentures due in 1988. Interest in the new 104 per cent debentures is payable quarterly, and the exchange offer will expire on November 30.

Kauri Hldgs loss

Kauri Holdings, of Australia, a timber-producing and selling subsidiary of Denmark's East Asiatic Company, says its net loss for the year ended August 31 was A\$1.2m (about £740,000) compared with a loss of \$A807,000 a year earlier. The company ascribed the loss to depressed trading conditions in all its main operational areas, citing specifically "unfavourable economic conditions currently affecting the building industry". Sales for year fell to \$A30.9m from \$A31.3m a year earlier.

Gen Electric (US)

Mr Reginald Jones, chairman of the General Electric Company of America, has told shareholders that 1977 earnings could be about \$4.70 to \$4.80 a share against \$4.12 last year. Analysts' estimates of earnings this year of between \$4.70 and \$4.80 are "in the ball park", the chairman said.

Hudson Bay Mining

Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting, part of the Canadian operations of the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, has increased its stake in Canadian Minerals, an old and gas company, from 49.2 per cent to 56.1m by a 4m conversion of debenture shares.

## Balance sheet stronger at Howard &amp; Wyndham

Edinburgh-based Howard and Wyndham has maintained a healthy balance sheet during the first financial year, despite continuing losses from theatre interests.

In the 12 months to June 30 last, net current assets increased by around £350,000 while shareholders' funds rose by £393,000 to £2.6m.

However, an increase in borrowings (long-term loans increased from £2m to £2.2m in the period) and higher interest rates left financial charges up £30,000 at £301,000.

In the year the theatre interests made a loss of £155,000 pre-tax and the group has

decided to axe this side of the business. Chairman Mr Ralph Fields tells shareholders in the annual report that these operations are deteriorating rapidly, and likely to get worse. But closing down losses will be partly cushioned by Arts Council grants. Arranged through the City of Oxford and the Greater Manchester Council, the subsidies will enable the group to operate its theatres in these cities until December.

On the publishing side, newly acquired Hawthorn Books Inc of New York will become an essential element in the expansion of group exports to the United States and Canada.

## EDITH uses 1977 gains tax reform

Estate Ductile Investment Trust (EDITH) has quickly exploited a change in the law relating to capital gains tax, and it holds out more hope for hard-pressed private company shareholders.

EDITH is a listed trust which is 42 per cent owned by the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation. It specialises in unlisted investments, unlike ICF, it does not provide funds.

In the past purchases of shares by the issue of its own shares have been dogged by the 30 per cent capital gains tax the vendor must pay. But the 1977 Finance Act reduced the stake the purchaser must take to avoid the tax from 50 per cent to 25 per cent.

Since EDITH never takes majority stakes, this has opened up a mass of potential new investments and the trust says that a queue has already formed.

The first taker is A. P. Burt & Sons, a Bristol-based paper and plastic bag maker.

EDITH is issuing 60,005 new shares as part consideration for a 28.6 per cent stake in the company. Another £138,000 is being paid in cash. For EDITH gets 60,000 convertible ordinary shares of £1 at an effective price of £4.50.

This reduces the Burt family stake and has enabled the shareholders to provide for capital transfer tax.

A spokesman for EDITH said he expected a rush of private companies to the instructions offering equity stakes of more than 25 per cent. He expected EDITH itself to be taking more in the near future.

## Myddleton Hotels goes on a dividend spree

Best-ever results, a bigger dividend and a forecast of an even higher payout for the current year, is the cheerful news from Eastbourne-based Myddleton Hotels.

Having slashed its interest charges from £161,000 to just £12,000, Myddleton raised pre-tax profits in the year to June 30 by 94 per cent to £433,000, easily a record.

With earnings per share almost doubled from 12.55p to 23.83p, the total gross dividend rises from 5.5p to 7.04p. There is also an extraordinary item of £177,000 to be added to net profit, while there was no similar item last year, thus making

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## Expansion programme at Bristow

Bristow Helicopter Group recently hit the headlines after a confrontation between the group's chairman and its pilots, followed by a two-month-long strike. Now it announces helicopter and spare parts orders worth £17.8m. This brings the total capital investment this year to £28.2m.

The latest buy consists of 10 Sikorsky Puma 3301 helicopters, five more Bell 212s and an initial batch of 10 Sikorsky S-76As. The Pumas and Bell 212s are scheduled for delivery between November, 1977, and February, 1978.

As of yet Bristow's have not said how many of these helicopters are to be based in the United Kingdom.

These new additions to the Bristow fleet will bring the number of its twin-engine IFR helicopters to 86.

Revertex Chemicals is to grow in Malaysia with the construction of a new plant at Klang. It is also raising £1m in Malaysia through an issue of shares in Revertex Malaysia to the Johore State Economic Development Corporation.

The board of Revertex Chemicals has announced that in accordance with both the Malaysian government's wishes and its own policy of inviting local participation, that arrangements have been concluded whereby the Johore State Economic Development Corporation will subscribe to cash for new shares in wholly owned subsidiary Revertex Malaysia Sdn Bhd. This representing approximately 30 per cent of the enlarged share capital.

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Our properties were professionally valued in 1975, and the directors are of the opinion that the properties are now worth approximately £2.5 million in excess of the book figure.

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## Appointments Vacant

### Production and Administration Manager

**TIMES BOOKS**, the book publishing subsidiary of Times Newspapers Limited, require a Production and Administration Manager at their new premises in Oak Street, London W.1.

Applicants, male or female, must be fully experienced in all aspects of book production but must also be able to prepare to devote time to administration and progress chasing in other fields than production, e.g. liaison with sales forces and overseas representatives. An attractive salary and good working conditions are offered.

Please write with full personal and career details to: —  
**THE TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED**  
 P.O. Box 7  
 New Printing House Square  
 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ

### AIR NEW ZEALAND PASSENGER SALES MANAGER

**U.K./EUROPE LONDON**

This appointment becomes vacant through corporate expansion on 1 January 1978, at our Regional Headquarters in London. The Passenger Sales Manager will be responsible for the planning, direction, co-ordination and implementation of all passenger sales and service activities in the U.K. and Europe. He/she will report to the Marketing Manager of the Region.

Qualifications require a proven record of success and experience in passenger sales and service in an international airline, team motivation and leadership qualities, a flexibility in working hours and a fluency in English would also be beneficial.

Applicants should be in the age group 25-40 years. Details of salary and other benefits will be presented at the interview.

Closing date: 15 November 1977.

Please write to: Mr R. S. Taylor, Regional Manager, U.K./Europe, Air New Zealand New Zealand House, London SW1V 4TR.

### Economist Intelligence Unit

require

### Librarian/Information Officer

for Special Library to supervise staff of six. Experience in an economics library or related field essential. Age 25-40.

Please telephone 01-493 6711, extn. 118.

### EXPANDING COMPANY WITH OFFICES IN MAYFAIR IS LOOKING FOR A

### SALESMAN

with experience in sales and marketing of steel, especially flat hot rolled products. Applicants (male or female) should have a working knowledge of one or more European languages, in addition to English. Knowledge of German desirable, but not essential. Please address your applications giving full particulars including salary required, to:

Box 2776 J, THE TIMES

### SENIOR REPRESENTATIVES REQUIRED

with first-rate experience, preferably with office equipment or allied trades, to join highly successful international company based in Mayfair. High remuneration and company car plus out-of-pocket expenses paid. The position has progressive future ensured, promotion prospects at home and abroad are good. Write giving full details to:

Box 2885 J, THE TIMES.

### Company in the Steel sector with modern offices in Mayfair is looking for a

### QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT

with knowledge of languages, Greek desirable but not essential. Applicants are requested to send full particulars including salary required.

Box No. 2776 J, THE TIMES.

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### GRADUATES/TRAINEE

£3,000-£3,500

Enthusiastic and

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will be considered

for a variety of

positions in our

expanding

company. We

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send your

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Personnel

Department,

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Chancery Lane,

London

WC2A 1PL.

01-405 1234

or 01-405 1235

after 5.30 p.m.

on weekdays.

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### DEVON COUNTY COUNCIL

### SOLICITOR'S

### ARTICLED CLERK

A vacancy has arisen for an

articled clerk who has

completed at least two

years of articling and

is a member of the

Institute of Chartered

Solicitors. The

position involves

working in a

dynamic and

expanding

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£2,500 p.a.

plus benefits.

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Chancery Lane,

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## Magdalen College Development Trust Fund-Raising Executive

The Trust has the responsibility for a major programme of restoration and modernisation of the College's historic buildings. An Executive is required to manage and co-ordinate the fund-raising activities necessary to fulfil this task and to have responsibility for special relations between the College and its Old Members.

Proven achievement in business, industry or public service is important together with the ability to master a new discipline for which training will be provided.

Starting salary negotiable above £5,000 with prospects related to achievement.

Please telephone Oxford 39027 or write for information to: David Adams, The Development Office, Magdalen College, Oxford, OX1 4AU.

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**VICTORIA £3,800-£3,900**  
We require a SENIOR AUDIO SECRETARY for the Chief Executive of the overseas division of a World Famous Company. The job content is varied and very interesting, involving company administration, financial and confidential work and contact with clients from overseas. The working conditions are excellent. 4 weeks holiday, staff restaurant, staff shop, Season ticket, etc.  
Contact: Miss Angela Moriarty 01-235 9984

**BERKELEY SQ. £3,500-£4,000**  
A keen, capable secretary is urgently required by the Dynamic Sales Manager of a thriving company with world wide interests. Good secretarial skills and plenty of common sense are the essentials. Late twenties. 4 weeks holiday. Well subsidised canteen. Very pleasant offices.  
Contact: Miss Jane Barnsley 01-235 9984

**THE PERSONNEL DIRECTOR NEG. £3,700**  
Of a well known company near The Tower of London, needs a good secretarial back-up to assist with a variety of interesting tasks including Recruitment, Pension Scheme queries, organisation of meetings with other depts, etc. Must have administrative ability, probably aged 23-30. Exceptionally good benefits.  
Contact: Mrs Jo Armit 01-235 9984

**MAYFAIR £4,000-£4,500**  
A first class SECRETARY BILINGUAL IN GERMAN, with good German and English shorthand and good typing skills, to give a complete back-up to the M.D. Must be smart and personable to meet clients and have a good telephone manner.  
Contact: Mrs Dawn Shafer 01-235 9984

Late night opening 6.45 pm every Thursday.  
Telephone Mrs Dorothy Allison (Manager) on 01-235 9984 for an appointment at  
4-5 Grosvenor Place, Hyde Park Corner, SW1

## SECRETARY ITALY

£25,000-£25,500 p.a. after tax

We require a top level Secretary for our Rome Office who should be of good appearance and pleasant personality.  
The applicant must have outstanding linguistic ability in spoken and especially written English in order to correctly formulate complex agreements and business correspondence. To match this requirement candidates will have reached a high level of education with possibly a legalistic background.  
Good shorthand and fast typing capabilities are essential and the preferred age range for applicants is 25-35 years.  
Applications giving age and full details of experience and education should be sent to:  
Stirling International Civil Engineering Ltd.,  
37 Upper Brook Street,  
London, W1Y 1PE.

## SMART AUDIO SECRETARIES

Excellent Salaries

for Financial Organisation, West End

Due to expansion we urgently need an experienced Legal Audio Secretary, salary circa £3,750 and an Audio Secretary to work for our Leasing Manager, salary circa £3,500.

Ideally both candidates should be aged between 20 and 35 with a mature attitude to hard work, good skills (no figure work) and a sense of humour.

We offer excellent working conditions and benefits including 4 weeks holiday, BUPA, L.V.s and paid overtime when necessary.

Please telephone Janice Rowe on 486 7100

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INTERESTING JOB  
PEER IS LOOKING FOR  
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## A rare PA for a rare MD

It will take a person who's used to communicating at all levels, a PA in every sense of the word, to become our Managing Director's new Secretary.

Universal McCann is a young specialist communications agency that's developing rapidly. That growth is very much the full-time job of the MD - which will mean plenty of involvement, responsibility and pressure for you.

It's demanding. It's working for a super boss. And it's also probably just the kind of challenge you'll enjoy. In your mid-thirties, you'll already have reached board level in your secretarial career. This plum job must be the next logical step. And if you've already had experience in advertising so much the better.

Talk now to Maggie Shuck on 01-580 6890, 36 Howland Street, London W1P 6BD.

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## Executive Secretary

Minimum £3,500 negotiable

The Director and Business General Manager of Plessey Radar, located near Weybridge in Surrey, needs an experienced secretary able to accept the responsibilities of a Personal Assistant.

Applicants should have excellent secretarial skills and be educated to degree level or equivalent. A knowledge of languages, although not essential, would be useful and desirable.

We offer the opportunity of working out of town while retaining all the benefits of a large company, including an excellent pension and sickness scheme, generous holiday entitlement and a subsidised staff restaurant.

For an application form, please write or telephone Mrs. Theresa MacIntyre, Station Road, Addlestone, Weybridge, Surrey, Telephone Weybridge (0932) 47282 Ext. 189.

## BLUE CIRCLE GROUP AUDIO SECRETARY (Victoria)

We have a vacancy for a cheerful Secretary (preferably age 21 to 35) with a good educational background and a high standard of typing. The applicant must be able to accept the responsibilities of a Personal Assistant. The duties will include: typing, answering letters, making appointments, etc. The successful candidate will be offered a salary of £3,500 per annum (including London Weighting Allowance) and excellent working conditions, subsidised staff dining room, four weeks holiday and a profit sharing bonus after a qualifying period.

Applications should be sent to Mrs J. E. Bellamy, Blue Circle Group, Portland House, Stag Place, London, SW1. Tel: 01-224 3455.

## TRAINING FILMS INTERNATIONAL DISTRIBUTORS OF INDUSTRIAL TRAINING FILMS LONDON REPRESENTATIVE

To join the Film Preview Service in their newly opened Great Portland Street premises. Key qualities required are attractive appearance and personality, a liking for meeting people, and a willingness to work on own initiative, to develop new leads for TFI's growing library of 1200 films, video cassette and slide programmes. Ability to type own correspondence essential. Marketing or public relations background an advantage. Salary negotiable. Preferred age 20-30.

Please apply in writing giving full details of career to date, to: John Minoprio, Training Films International Ltd., 150 Great Portland Street, London W1N 6PD.

## EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES LTD.

PA-We have been asked to find first-class, career minded people for the following positions:

EC4-Banking Age: min. 30 to £5,000  
Requirements: Fluent German (French advantage); experience in banking; excellent typing skills (100wpm); ability to take confidential information; mature and confident approach to work.

N16-Importers Age 25-50 £4,500-£5,000 p.a.  
Requirements: Experience in small company as P.A. level; must be able to communicate respect of employees; level-headed; able to take initiative; able to take decisions; able to follow instructions; secretarial experience with strong shorthand typing and fluent spoken and written English.

W1-Recruitment field/Director level Age: 28-35 £4,000-£5,000  
Requirements: Strong management skills; confidence; strong personality; proven experience in recruitment; excellent typing skills; 100wpm 60-70; must be able to handle a fast pace. If you get into the right £4,000 year job NOW, you'll be sure one of the above. We have many more job opportunities.

73 New Bond Street, London, W1. 01-629 7386/8633 (agency)

## INTERNATIONALIST?

Private Secretary (30-40) with excellent German required to assist head of European investment bank. He is dynamic, hard working and has a multitude of interests. The job is therefore busy and varied. English and German shorthand are essential. Salary £4,000 plus.

MULTILINGUAL SERVICES

(Recruitment Consultants)  
22 Charing Cross Road, WC2  
01-235 3746/5

## £4,000 ADMINISTRATIVE P.A./SEC.

Required for Property Consultant. The successful candidate must have the ability to move quickly and efficiently in a fast paced environment. Must be able to handle a fast pace. If you get into the right £4,000 year job NOW, you'll be sure one of the above. We have many more job opportunities.

BOND ST. BUREAU (Recruitment Consultants)  
629 3492 629 0641

## PARIS-£6,000

We have a number of excellent opportunities for Secretaries with really good French to join top businessmen in international companies in Paris. Please telephone for interview in London or Paris.

DIRECTORS' SECRETARIES  
01-629 8216

## EXCEPTIONAL SHORTHAND SECRETARY

Our Partner dealing with company law needs someone with good skills who is prepared to be involved in his office in Berkeley Square. £6,000 salary.

Ring Phillips on 691 3377. (no Agencies)

## SECRETARY TO MANAGING DIRECTOR Basingstoke

The Managing Director of Basingstoke Technical Institute requires an efficient self motivated Secretary to help organise his office life. We are market leaders in the field of technical education but it won't be a quiet life! You need good shorthand and typing, excellent organisational skills, a director of several companies and above all the ability to work under pressure.

Based in Basingstoke in modern offices it will give the successful applicant real career opportunity and the salary will reflect the importance of this position.

Please contact Miss Joanne Fawcett, Monitor Technic, Monitor House, Bell Road, Basingstoke, Hants. Tel. Basingstoke (0256) 58222

## CITY OF LONDON POLYTECHNIC Personal Assistant

Salary £3,540 to £3,670 with a pension scheme. An interesting job with an intelligent person with a good secretarial background and a high standard of typing. The applicant must be able to accept the responsibilities of a Personal Assistant. The duties will include: typing, answering letters, making appointments, etc. The successful candidate will be offered a salary of £3,500 per annum (including London Weighting Allowance) and excellent working conditions, subsidised staff dining room, four weeks holiday and a profit sharing bonus after a qualifying period.

Applications should be sent to Mrs J. E. Bellamy, Blue Circle Group, Portland House, Stag Place, London, SW1. Tel: 01-224 3455.

## TATE GALLERY PUBLISHING

Secretary P.A. for Publications. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day running of the gallery's publishing department. The duties will include: typing, answering letters, making appointments, etc. The successful candidate will be offered a salary of £3,500 per annum (including London Weighting Allowance) and excellent working conditions, subsidised staff dining room, four weeks holiday and a profit sharing bonus after a qualifying period.

Please apply in writing giving full details of career to date, to: John Minoprio, Training Films International Ltd., 150 Great Portland Street, London W1N 6PD.

We are a large established company with a distinguished history in the printing and publishing industry. We are seeking two persons to join our already well established sales team. The successful candidates will be responsible for the day to day running of the gallery's publishing department. The duties will include: typing, answering letters, making appointments, etc. The successful candidate will be offered a salary of £3,500 per annum (including London Weighting Allowance) and excellent working conditions, subsidised staff dining room, four weeks holiday and a profit sharing bonus after a qualifying period.

Salary is negotiable plus commission based on company and the usual fringe benefits.

Apply to Director of Sales, United Brothers, Old Woking, Surrey.

## NORWAY

Existing international organization seeks expert clerk (typist, English, Norwegian, French, German, etc.). Flexible approach to hours and conditions. Application, CV, and photo to:

IMTEC  
BOX 75, KLINGEN  
0800 3, NORWAY

## SECRETARY/SHORTHAND TYPIST

Secretary/Shorthand Typist required by go-ahead Oxford Street Publishing House, specializing in the advertising field. The successful applicant will be highly competent and able to conduct own correspondence wherever necessary. The rewards will be more than adequate.

Apply to Director of Sales, United Brothers, Old Woking, Surrey.

Phone: 01-629 4216 for appointment

## ARE YOU SPECIAL?

Secretary/P.A. required by a leading international company with varied business interests for a Mayfair office. Excellent salary will be paid to right applicant whose appearance and personality, in addition to ability, will be considered to be of utmost importance.

PHONE 01-629 8216 (Mr Woolf) for reply

## Reed Executive Secretaries

## IMPROVE YOUR ASSETS

- \* Increased Productivity
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We believe the last to be particularly important and reflect this in our professional service and commitment to each and every Client.

55 St Martins Lane, London WC2N 4EA, Tel 01-240 3331

## Secretary/PA £3,500+

BOC International is looking for a top-flight secretary (male or female) to provide a comprehensive secretarial/PA service to one of our general managers. He is responsible for the co-ordination of sales business world-wide, involving a fair amount of travel and constant liaison with our overseas companies. His secretary must be capable of handling all day-to-day matters in his absence and take a genuine interest in the business in order to take on responsibilities independently.

Good shorthand and typing skills are essential as is the ability and enthusiasm to "grow with the job".

Please apply for an application form to:

Ms. W. H. R. Skinner, Personnel Officer, BOC Limited, Hammersmith House, London W6 9DX. 01-748 2020

## MARKETING CONSULTANTS-£4,500

A Personal Assistant with secretarial skills is needed to assist in the coordination of work flow and general office management of this small and highly successful marketing organisation dealing almost exclusively with the world of advertising.

Age 24-30.

## STOCKBROKERS-£4,500

An Executive Secretary, preferably with a good knowledge of the City and its ways, is needed to assist the Managing Director for London who is also Vice President of this noted American firm. Previous stockbroking experience will help to realise the job's full potential.

Age 25-35.

Angela Mortimer Ltd  
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CITY SHIPPING COMPANY

We need a Personnel Assistant Secretary to assist the Personnel Manager at our Head Office in the City. Your work will include a wide range of duties including recruitment, interviewing, selection, and general office administration and personnel management. An attractive salary will be paid dependent upon age, and experience and other benefits include pension scheme and lunch hour.

Please write or telephone for an application form to:  
Mr. R. A. Russell, Staff Manager, R.A. STAFF LTD., ALBION HOUSE, 34 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3. 01-458 4567

c. £4,000 p.a.

P.A./SECRETARY/CHAUFFEUR/EUR

Quick, intelligent, responsible, well-groomed person able to act on own initiative, required by young businessman. Must be able to mix in high society one minute and be the manual servant the next. Spicy job, for someone with style and a sense of humour.

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8 Dover Street, W.1

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Come and join the best and fastest growing Print Gallery in London.

We need a Bookkeeper, experienced to Trial Balance without supervision who can also type. Age immaterial, hours flexible, salary competitive. Please write with curriculum vitae to Myles Cooke, 8 Dover Street, London, W.1.

£5,000

Entrepreneurial Chair- man starting new Co. requires P.A., 25-35 to assist him. You must be well organised, numerate, have good skills, sound judgement and all the social graces.

UP TO £4,500

Executive Chairman of Social Research Institute requires a Personal Assistant with Sh./T. Call Fiona Burman NEW EDITIONS Telephone 834 4223

Any interest in the Stockmarket would be rewarded by working in this major investment company's City office as P.A./Secretary to the Director. Much of the work involves back-up and liaison to do with investing funds on a worldwide basis, mainly by telephone and telex, so there's minimal shorthand and typing. 22-27. Neg. to £4,000. Monica Grove Recruitment Ltd, 839 6542.

Administrative Secretary

For Architects' Office in Baywater

All kind of "real" practical experience and ability to type and produce a knowledge of book-keeping. The work is interesting and varied and entails working with a friendly team. Salary is negotiable depending on age and experience and we offer generous L.V.s and four weeks holiday. Telephone 01-263 2261

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SECRETARY/P.A. £4,000+

Excellent fringe benefits to work for charming, young Director of a leading firm. Interesting and varied work. Telephone 01-263 2261

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We are rapidly expanding ethical pharmaceutical company situated in beautiful country house surroundings. Our Director of Research is looking for an enthusiastic highly-intelligent, resourceful assistant to whom he can confidently delegate responsibilities associated with the development, licensing and sale of our products. An aptitude for literary research and an interest in pharmaceuticals are fundamental to this interesting position.

For someone wishing to retain and use their secretarial skills, but wanting also to extend their responsibilities in a small friendly company which recognises potential, this is a career opportunity seldom found and well rewarded.

Please write in confidence with full CV to:

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DERMAL LABORATORIES LTD.,  
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required for Group Company Secretary/Director of leading Diary Manufacturing and Publishing Group.

Applicants should have adequate shorthand and typewriting skills together with the appropriate commercial training and/or experience and must be able to work on their own initiative.

The work is interesting and varied and would ideally suit a person with some knowledge of book-keeping and/or legal matters.

Applicants must be accurate, conscientious and of pleasant personality.

Salary in the region of £3,500-£3,700 per annum plus usual benefits.

Please apply in confidence to the Personnel Department, CHARLES LETTS & COMPANY LTD.,  
Diary House, Borough Road, London SE1 1DW  
01-407 8851

## AREA MANAGER/ESS

We very much need someone with the knowledge of our Business to control a small number of successful West End Branches.

Someone, like you, who has already handled a similar job—with success or someone who's looking for promotion and the opportunity to realise their full potential.

We'll give you that opportunity.

We'll give you a very good basic salary.

We'll give you realistic targets that mean you can build up that salary to an even more impressive size.

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TO WORK FOR A STEEL COMPANY WITH MODERN OFFICES IN MAYFAIR

Accurate typing and shorthand and interest in figure work. Knowledge of languages, preferably Greek, would be an advantage. Please address your applications with full particulars and salary required, to:

Box 2776 J, The Times

## HAMBURG EXECUTIVE SECRETARY WITH ENGLISH/GERMAN/FRENCH

Experienced top flight Secretary to work in Engineering Office of large Marine Company. The ideal candidate will have fluent English/German/French and will also have English/German shorthand/typing. This is a superb job for someone prepared to become involved in all aspects of the company's business.

SALARY £7,500

Interviews in London Wednesday, 9th November only.

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## ADVERTISING ASSISTANT/SECRETARY £3,700

Numbers like one of Britain's fastest growing life assurance companies require an Assistant to help in the preparation of advertising, print and office marketing material, and to help monitor and deal with advertising response. The job would also involve a small amount of secretarial duties.

This successful candidate is likely to have advertising experience, to be numerate and to have a pleasant telephone manner—short-hand is not a prerequisite.

The company is based in the West End and the job carries a salary of £3,700 p.a. 20p per day L.V.s, 4 weeks holiday and free membership of BUPA.

CONTACT BARBARA THOMAS ON 01-499 0631

## ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY

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SECRETARY/P.A. £4,000+

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MORE APPOINTMENTS ON

PAGE 30

## Margery Hurst Centre

Two Senior Secretaries  
LONDON  
Margery Hurst Centre requires two Senior Secretaries for its London office. The successful candidates will be required to handle a wide range of secretarial duties, including typing, answering letters, making appointments, etc. The successful candidate will be offered a salary of £3,500 per annum (including London Weighting Allowance) and excellent working conditions, subsidised staff dining room, four weeks holiday and a profit sharing bonus after a qualifying period.

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Working for Director of International Corporation in W.1. Plenty of scope for advancement. P.A. with excellent skills and a good telephone manner. Salary £3,500 negotiable. Please write to: Mrs. Jane Barnsley, 4-5 Grosvenor Place, Hyde Park Corner, SW1

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Do you like plenty of responsibility? Then as Sec. P.A. to a top executive you will be meeting top clients and handling a wide range of secretarial duties, including typing, answering letters, making appointments, etc. The successful candidate will be offered a salary of £3,500 per annum (including London Weighting Allowance) and excellent working conditions, subsidised staff dining room, four weeks holiday and a profit sharing bonus after a qualifying period.

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